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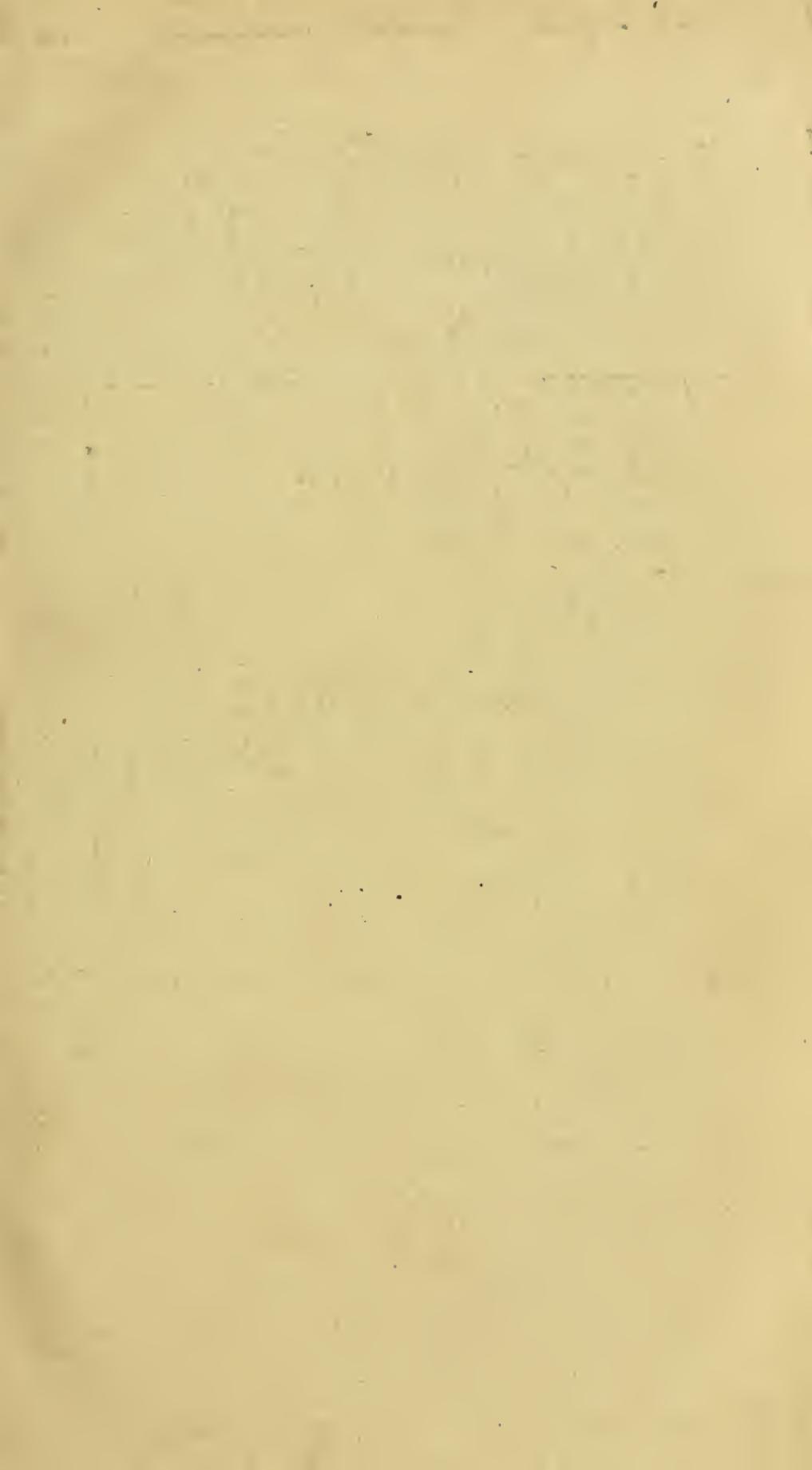
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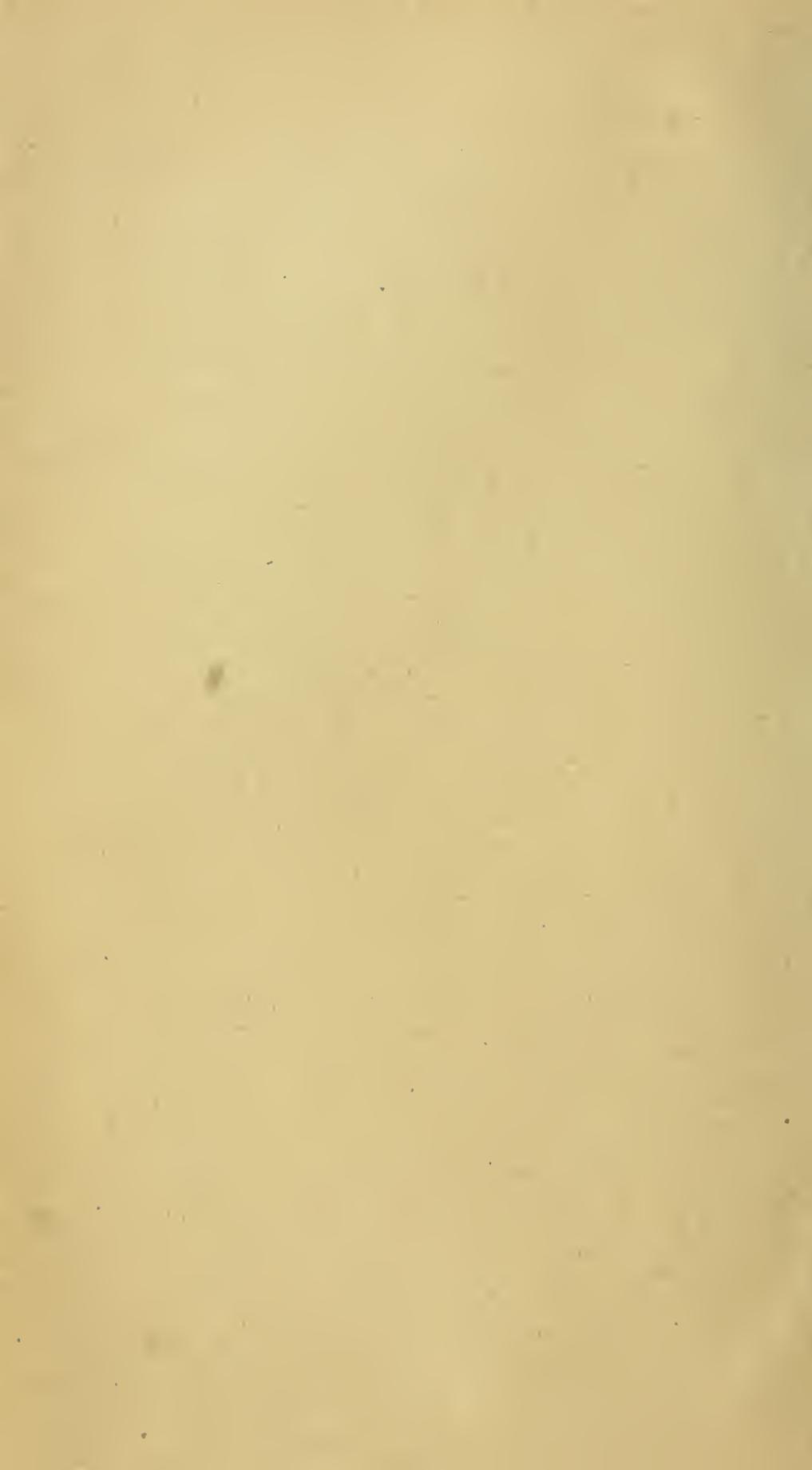
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Mass. Bureau of Statistics of Labor





LABOR BULLETIN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS

No. 39

JANUARY, 1906.

CONTAINING:

Massachusetts Immigrants.

National Civic Federation.

Alcohol in the Trades.

Current Comment—Immigration.

Legislation Affecting Hours of Labor and
Employment of Women and Children.

Recent Legal Labor Decisions.

Enforcement of the Massachusetts Com-
pulsory Education Law.

Excerpts.

Statistical Abstracts.

PUBLISHED BY THE
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

CHAS. F. PIDGIN, *Chief.*

FRANK H. DROWN, *First Clerk.*

WM. G. GRUNDY, *Second Clerk.*



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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

ROOMS 250-258, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.



CHAS. F. PIDGIN, CHIEF.

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With the
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MASSACHUSETTS LABOR BULLETIN.

No. 39.

JANUARY.

1906.

Editor: CHAS. F. PIDGIN, Chief of Bureau.

Associate Editors: FRANK H. DROWN, HELEN T. MCBRIDE.

MASSACHUSETTS IMMIGRANTS.

Among the various social and industrial problems with which the present generation has to deal, the question of immigration is one of the most prominent. The three great features of the problem are *Selection*, *Distribution*, and *Industrial Assimilation*, or, in other words, who and what our immigrants are; where they are going, and what they intend to do after they get there; and whether they will conform readily to our social and industrial life—and become “Americanized.”

The answers to these questions must be derived from our experience in the past, actual present conditions, and from the wisdom of the future based upon past experience and present knowledge.

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This feature of the problem is determined by United States laws. All immigrants are subjected to official inquiries which are recorded, and when tabulated form the basis of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration of the United States. The principal inquiries are as follows:



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

ROOMS 250-258, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

CHAS. F. PIDGIN, CHIEF.

FRANK H. DROWN, FIRST CLERK.

WM. G. GRUNDY, SECOND CLERK.

With the
Compliments of the Chief.

14. Whether going to join relative or friend.

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1. Name.
2. Age.
3. Conjugal condition.
4. Occupation.
5. Whether able to read and write (in own language).
6. Nationality (country of which citizen or subject).
7. Race or people.
8. Last permanent residence.
9. Final destination.
10. Whether having ticket to (that) destination.
11. By whom was passage paid.
12. Amount of money in possession.
13. Whether ever before in the United States; if so, where; number of years resident here; how long ago.
14. Whether going to join relative or friend.

The records supply the preceding information for all alien immigrants. Monthly statements are issued showing, by ports, the number *landed* and *debarred*, together with those *returned* by immigration authorities after landing.

The following classes of aliens are debarred : Idiots ; insane persons and epileptics ; paupers, or likely to become public charges, and beggars ; persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases ; convicts ; polygamists ; anarchists ; prostitutes and procurers ; assisted immigrants ; contract laborers ; and those affected by the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

The New England immigration ports are Boston and New Bedford, Mass. ; Portland, Me. ; and Providence, R. I. Montreal is a Canadian port for immigrants entering the United States through Canada.

The proportion of those debarred to the whole number of immigrants varies, naturally, from month to month ; the debarments average 1 1/2 per cent, one per cent being paupers, while the remaining half of one per cent are excluded for one or more of the reasons previously specified.

With the existing laws and regulations it would seem that our immigrants must be physically able-bodied, have some money in hand, be fairly educated, have a definite location in view, have friends or relatives, as a rule, to welcome them, and, generally, an occupation upon which to depend for a livelihood for themselves, or for their families. So far we have dealt with the theoretical side of the question. The most important practical feature has been that of —

DISTRIBUTION.

If the United States were a great employer of labor, and each State or Territory were engaged in a single great industry, the question of distribution would be an easy one, for the immigrants would go to that locality where their services were required. As it is now, the personal preferences of the immigrants and not the country's industrial needs are consulted, or, rather, complied with. If all the immigrants wish to remain in the city of New York, there is no way to force them to go where their services would be more in demand. And, yet, if certain lines of industry in a city or State are over-supplied with workers, it is an injustice to those who are there as well as to the newcomers to thus further over-stock the labor market. When goods are plenty prices fall, unless maintained by financial monopolies or combinations ; so, also, when workers are in excess of the demand, wages are reduced, unless maintained by labor combinations.

We will now consider the distribution of the immigrant population of Massachusetts. The table which follows shows for each county, city, and town, and for the State, the number of foreign born as determined by the State Censuses of 1895 and 1905, and the increase or decrease in number in 1905 as compared with 1895.

Foreign Born in Massachusetts — 1895 and 1905.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	FOREIGN BORN		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1905 as Compared with 1895	COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	FOREIGN BORN		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1905 as Compared with 1895
	1895	1905			1895	1905	
BARNSTABLE.	3,003	3,644	+641	ESSEX.	96,698	113,862	+17,164
Barnstable, . . .	233	486	+253	Amesbury, . . .	2,534	2,083	-451
Bourne, . . .	94	220	+126	Andover, . . .	1,691	1,767	+76
Brewster, . . .	70	56	-14	Beverly. . . .	2,170	3,587	+1,417
Chatham, . . .	45	47	+2	Boxford, . . .	80	65	-15
Dennis, . . .	109	87	-22	Danvers, . . .	1,866	2,017	+151
Eastham, . . .	14	24	+10	Essex, . . .	193	343	+150
Falmouth, . . .	371	591	+220	Georgetown, . . .	186	161	-25
Harwich, . . .	162	258	+96	Gloucester, . . .	11,331	8,566	-2,765
Mashpee, . . .	11	21	+10	Groveland, . . .	421	401	-20
Orleans, . . .	66	66	=	Hamilton, . . .	288	421	+133
Provincetown, . . .	1,327	1,241	-86	Haverhill, . . .	*8,119	8,859	+740
Sandwich, . . .	236	239	+3	Ipswich, . . .	1,288	1,816	+528
Truro, . . .	125	129	+4	Lawrence, . . .	24,302	32,279	+7,977
Wellfleet, . . .	68	76	+8	Lynn, . . .	16,294	21,972	+5,678
Yarmouth, . . .	72	103	+31	Lynfield, . . .	102	114	+12
BERKSHIRE.	19,584	22,909	+3,325	Manchester, . . .	470	811	+341
Adams, . . .	2,817	5,044	+2,227	Marblehead, . . .	904	856	-48
Alford, . . .	21	34	+13	Merrimac, . . .	324	243	-81
Becket, . . .	165	128	-37	Methuen, . . .	1,957	3,232	+1,275
Cheshire, . . .	201	256	+55	Middleton, . . .	132	243	+111
Clarksbury, . . .	208	257	+49	Nahant, . . .	268	267	-1
Dalton, . . .	551	422	-129	Newbury, . . .	182	170	-12
Egremont, . . .	49	40	-9	Newburyport, . . .	2,959	2,790	-169
Florida, . . .	78	87	+9	North Andover, . . .	1,043	1,428	+385
Great Barrington, . . .	884	1,250	+366	Peabody, . . .	2,631	3,775	+1,144
Hancock, . . .	28	18	-10	Rockport, . . .	2,028	1,229	-799
Hinsdale, . . .	376	324	-52	Rowley, . . .	118	161	+43
Lanesborough, . . .	110	82	-28	Salem, . . .	10,765	11,122	+357
Lee, . . .	842	780	-62	Salisbury, . . .	98	154	+56
Lenox, . . .	753	794	+41	Saugus, . . .	840	1,221	+381
Monterey, . . .	41	38	-3	Swampscott, . . .	653	1,142	+489
Mount Washington, . . .	16	7	-9	Topsfield, . . .	104	276	+172
New Ashford, . . .	9	6	-3	Wenham, . . .	89	111	+22
New Marlborough, . . .	161	138	-23	West Newbury, . . .	268	180	-88
North Adams, . . .	5,469	6,234	+765	FRANKLIN.	6,747	7,793	+1,046
Otis, . . .	18	46	+28	Ashfield, . . .	60	74	+14
Peru, . . .	36	42	+6	Beruardston,53	55	+2
Pittsfield, . . .	4,548	5,114	+566	Buckland, . . .	352	310	-42
Richmond, . . .	154	127	-27	Charlemont, . . .	55	63	+8
Sandisfield, . . .	61	97	+36	Colrain, . . .	243	267	+24
Savoy, . . .	33	70	+37	Conway, . . .	172	201	+29
Sheffield, . . .	194	221	+27	Deerfield, . . .	611	367	-244
Stockbridge, . . .	369	299	-70	Erving, . . .	149	170	+21
Tyringham, . . .	19	16	-3	Gill, . . .	148	140	-8
Washington, . . .	81	75	-6	Greenfield, . . .	1,077	1,589	+512
West Stockbridge, . . .	227	167	-60	Hawley, . . .	17	48	+31
Williamsstown, . . .	1,013	643	-370	Heath, . . .	22	31	+9
Windsor, . . .	52	53	+1	Leverett, . . .	21	48	+27
BRISTOL.	84,099	100,064	+15,965	Leyden, . . .	27	72	+45
Acushnet, . . .	120	236	+116	Monroe, . . .	69	75	+6
Attleborough, . . .	2,075	3,538	+1,463	Montague, . . .	1,933	2,177	+244
Berkley, . . .	108	156	+48	New Salem, . . .	86	43	-43
Dartmouth, . . .	484	827	+343	Northfield, . . .	200	214	+14
Dighton, . . .	302	493	+191	Orange, . . .	764	886	+122
Easton, . . .	1,114	1,269	+155	Rowe, . . .	115	122	+7
Fairhaven, . . .	479	896	+417	Shelburne, . . .	152	125	-27
Fall River, . . .	44,520	46,391	+1,871	Shutesbury, . . .	31	38	+7
Freetown, . . .	183	168	-15	Sunderland, . . .	118	328	+210
Mansfield, . . .	565	691	+126	Warwick, . . .	86	68	-18
New Bedford, . . .	22,714	31,756	+9,042	Wendell, . . .	78	72	-6
North Attleborough, . . .	1,552	1,881	+329	Whately, . . .	108	210	+102
Norton, . . .	218	349	+131	HAMPDEN.	47,907	59,523	+11,616
Raynham, . . .	206	303	+97	Agawam, . . .	500	633	+133
Rehoboth, . . .	224	365	+141	Blandford, . . .	21	30	+9
Seekonk, . . .	284	444	+160	Brimfield, . . .	105	116	+11
Somerset, . . .	409	542	+133	Chester, . . .	157	124	-33
Swansea, . . .	278	358	+80	Chicopee, . . .	7,061	7,917	+856
Taunton, . . .	7,775	8,878	+1,103	East Longmeadow, . . .	615	308	-307
Westport, . . .	489	523	+34	Granville, . . .	103	104	+1
DUKES.	499	734	+235	Hampden, . . .	148	84	-64
Chilmark, . . .	2	21	+19	Holland, . . .	19	16	-3
Cottage City, . . .	230	293	+63	Holyoke, . . .	18,075	19,770	+1,695
Edgartown, . . .	117	171	+54	Longmeadow, . . .	109	167	+58
Gay Head, . . .	5	4	-1	Ludlow, . . .	1,018	1,761	+743
Gosnold, . . .	20	42	+22	Monson, . . .	748	896	+148
Tisbury, . . .	86	148	+62	Montgomery, . . .	15	28	+13
West Tisbury, . . .	39	55	+16	Palmer, . . .	2,325	2,814	+489
				Russell, . . .	163	380	+217
				Southwick, . . .	102	184	+82

* Includes Bradford, a town in 1895.

Foreign Born in Massachusetts — 1895 and 1905 — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	FOREIGN BORN		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1905 as Compared with 1895	COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	FOREIGN BORN		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1905 as Compared with 1895	
	1895	1905			1895	1905		
HAMPDEN — Con.								
Springfield.	12,694	18,543	+5,849	Watertown,	2,352	3,711	+1,359	
Tolland,	47	40	-7	Wayland,	393	468	+75	
Wales,	131	111	-20	Westford,	820	846	+26	
Westfield,	1,971	3,340	+1,369	Weston,	436	598	+162	
West Springfield,	1,385	1,725	+340	Wilmington,	310	309	-1	
Wilbraham,	395	432	+37	Winchester,	1,829	2,229	+400	
				Woburn,	4,215	3,821	-394	
HAMPSHIRE.								
	12,914	15,387	+2,473	NANTUCKET.		250	287	+37
Amherst,	510	732	+222	Nantucket,	250	287	+37	
Belchertown,	301	350	+49					
Chesterfield,	21	25	+4	NORFOLK.		35,433	45,253	+9,820
Cummington,	33	36	+3					
Easthampton,	1,427	2,146	+719	AVON.		234	263	+29
Enfield,	214	183	-31					
Goshen,	21	11	-10	BELLINGHAM.		302	431	+129
Granby,	141	157	+16					
Greenwich,	21	49	+28	BRAINTREE.		1,200	1,531	+331
Hadley,	350	570	+220					
Hatfield,	270	618	+348	BROOKLINE.		5,744	7,330	+1,586
Huntington,	229	212	-17					
Middlefield,	49	58	+9	CANTON.		1,194	1,250	+56
Northampton,	4,182	4,942	+760					
Pelham,	28	33	+5	COHASSET.		504	616	+112
Plainfield,	10	15	+5					
Prescott,	15	15	=	DEDHAM.		1,938	2,194	+256
Southampton,	139	150	+11					
South Hadley,	1,321	1,248	-73	DOVER.		161	166	+5
Ware,	3,191	3,417	+226					
Westhampton,	58	37	-21	FOXBOROUGH.		512	601	+89
Williamsburg,	361	357	-4					
Worthington,	22	26	+4	FRANKLIN.		1,184	1,361	+177
MIDDLESEX.								
	156,657	183,433	+26,776					
Acton,	358	469	+111	HAZELTON.		368	465	+97
Arlington,	1,904	2,643	+739					
Ashby,	59	74	+15	HOLBROOK.		1,075	1,332	+257
Ashland,	427	312	-115					
Ayer,	382	475	+93	HYDE PARK.		689	1,074	+385
Bedford,	313	309	-4					
Belmont,	1,047	1,324	+277	MEDFIELD.		1,051	1,459	+408
Billerica,	758	746	-12					
Borxborough,	47	55	+8	MEDWAY.		320	320	=0
Burlington,	118	164	+46					
Cambridge,	28,255	31,860	+3,605	WEYMOUTH.		1,899	1,926	+27
Carlisle,	86	110	+24					
Chelmsford,	788	1,125	+337	WRENTHAM.		366	234	-132
Concord,	1,336	1,443	+107					
Dracut,	836	1,159	+323	PLYMOUTH.		18,638	28,061	+9,423
Dunstable,	41	56	+15					
Everett,	5,335	8,327	+2,992	ABINGTON.		546	784	+238
Framingham,	2,129	2,638	+509					
Groton,	345	381	+36	BRIDGEWATER.		1,163	1,927	+764
Holliston,	484	496	+12					
Hopkinton,	566	534	-32	BROCKTON.		8,027	12,275	+4,248
Hudson,	1,181	1,543	+362					
Lexington,	937	1,180	+243	CARVER.		138	427	+289
Lincoln,	406	401	-5					
Littleton,	245	631	+386	DUXBURY.		215	355	+140
Lowell,	37,344	39,593	+2,249					
Malden,	8,898	10,997	+2,098	EAST BRIDGEWATER.		449	486	+37
Marlborough,	3,826	3,291	-535					
Maynard,	1,187	2,984	+1,797	HALIFAX.		64	105	+41
Medford,	3,622	4,479	+857					
Melrose,	3,010	3,095	+85	HANOVER.		236	265	+29
Natick,	1,728	1,879	+151					
Newton,	8,719	10,707	+1,988	HANSON.		136	194	+58
North Reading,	98	130	+32					
Pepperell,	630	649	+19	HINGHAM.		926	943	+17
Reading,	918	981	+63					
Sherborn,	401	313	-88	HULL.		258	632	+394
Shirley,	357	534	+177					
Somerville,	15,211	19,337	+4,126	Kingston.		279	514	+235
Stoneham,	1,274	1,186	-88					
Stow,	201	242	+41	LAKEVILLE.		71	89	+18
Sudbury,	216	234	+18					
Tewksbury,	1,513	1,862	+349	MARION.		31	124	+93
Townsend,	180	195	+15					
Tyngsborough,	119	157	+38	MARSHFIELD.		173	220	+47
Wakefield,	2,305	2,733	+428					
Waltham,	6,071	7,418	+1,347	MATTAPoisETT.		74	158	+84
				MIDDLEBROOKH,		848	976	+128
				NORWELL.		128	112	-16
				PENMBROKE.		128	198	+70
				PLYMOUTH.		1,548	3,314	+1,766
				Plympton.		66	76	+10
				ROCHESTER.		93	329	+236
				ROCKLAND.		994	967	-27
				SCIUTATE.		288	391	+103
				WAREHAM.		567	835	+268
				WEST BRIDGEWATER.		354	387	+33
				Whitman.		838	958	+120
				SUFFOLK.		193,601	228,658	+34,967
				BOSTON.		180,398	209,747	+29,349
				Chelsea.		10,056	13,883	+3,827
				Revere.		2,125	3,466	+1,341
				Winthrop.		1,112	1,562	+450

Foreign Born in Massachusetts — 1895 and 1905 — Concluded.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	FOREIGN BORN		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1905 as Compared with 1895	COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	FOREIGN BORN		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1905 as Compared with 1895
	1895	1905			1895	1905	
WORCESTER.	88,810	108,804	+19,994	WORCESTER — Con.			
Ashburnham, . . .	301	283	-18	Northborough, . . .	486	402	-84
Athol, . . .	1,276	1,225	-51	Northbridge, . . .	2,209	3,037	+828
Auburn, . . .	516	597	+81	North Brookfield, . . .	961	481	-480
Barre, . . .	411	745	+334	Oakham, . . .	64	42	-22
Berlin, . . .	111	102	-9	Oxford, . . .	468	600	+132
Blackstone, . . .	2,294	1,814	-480	Paxton, . . .	69	88	+19
Bolton, . . .	132	114	-18	Petersham, . . .	133	112	-21
Boylston, . . .	157	128	-29	Phillipston, . . .	43	28	-15
Brookfield, . . .	709	438	-271	Prineeton, . . .	164	148	-16
Charlton, . . .	287	304	+17	Royalston, . . .	95	149	+54
Clinton, . . .	4,604	4,971	+367	Rutland, . . .	172	425	+253
Dana, . . .	89	84	-5	Shrewsbury, . . .	177	314	+137
Douglas, . . .	433	669	+236	Southborough, . . .	701	483	-218
Dudley, . . .	1,258	1,392	+134	Southbridge, . . .	2,808	3,850	+1,042
Fitchburg, . . .	9,060	11,499	+2,439	Spencer, . . .	1,656	1,424	-232
Gardner, . . .	2,792	4,030	+11,238	Sterling, . . .	156	237	+81
Grafton, . . .	1,691	1,472	-219	Sturbridge, . . .	389	386	-3
Hardwick, . . .	962	1,372	+410	Sutton, . . .	1,111	1,045	-66
Harvard, . . .	203	196	-7	Templeton, . . .	442	727	+285
Holden, . . .	726	783	+57	Upton, . . .	276	289	+13
Hopedale, . . .	254	393	+139	Uxbridge, . . .	946	992	+46
Hubbardston, . . .	189	145	-24	Warren, . . .	1,182	1,407	+225
Lancaster, . . .	532	542	+10	Webster, . . .	3,193	3,912	+719
Leicester, . . .	818	765	-53	Westborough, . . .	1,122	1,169	+47
Leominster, . . .	1,884	3,611	+1,727	West Boylston, . . .	952	585	-367
Lunenburg, . . .	152	197	+45	West Brookfield, . . .	184	173	-11
Mendon, . . .	84	139	+55	Westminster, . . .	148	151	+3
Milford, . . .	2,193	3,947	+1,754	Winchendon, . . .	955	1,350	+395
Millbury, . . .	1,681	1,249	-432	Worcester, . . .	31,653	41,484	+9,831
New Braintree, . . .	116	108	-8				

RECAPITULATION.

THE STATE, AND COUNTIES.	FOREIGN BORN		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1895 as Compared with 1905	THE STATE, AND COUNTIES.	FOREIGN BORN		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1895 as Compared with 1905
	1895	1905			1895	1905	
THE STATE.	764,930	918,412	+153,482	THE STATE			
Barnstable, . . .	3,003	3,644	+641	— Con.			
Berkshire, . . .	19,584	22,909	+3,325	Middlesex, . . .	156,657	183,433	+26,776
Bristol, . . .	84,092	100,064	+15,965	Nantucket, . . .	250	287	+37
Dukes, . . .	499	734	+235	Norfolk, . . .	35,433	45,253	+9,820
Essex, . . .	96,698	113,862	+17,164	Plymouth, . . .	18,638	28,061	+9,423
Franklin, . . .	6,747	7,793	+1,046	Suffolk, . . .	193,691	228,658	+34,967
Hampden, . . .	47,907	59,523	+11,616	Worcester, . . .	88,810	108,804	+19,994
Hampshire, . . .	12,914	15,387	+2,473				

The number of foreign born in the State in 1895 was 764,930; in 1905 it had increased to 918,412, being a gain of 153,482, or 20.06 per cent. The total population in 1895 was 2,500,183; in 1905 it had increased to 3,003,680, being a gain of 503,497, or 20.14 per cent. It will be seen that the percentages of increase for the total population and for the foreign born vary but eight one-hundredths of one per cent.

The native born in 1895 numbered 1,735,253; in 1905 they had increased to 2,084,924, being a gain of 349,671, or 20.15 per cent. The percentage of increase for native born is but slightly in excess of that for foreign born. The native born include all those of native birth whether of native descent or of foreign descent.

Considering the counties we find a gain in foreign born, during the decade, in each of the 14 counties; the largest numerical gain is 34,967 in Suffolk, and the largest percentage of gain is 50.56 in Plymouth.

We next present a more detailed showing of the changes in the counties.

COUNTIES.	Number of Cities and Towns	NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS SHOWING, AS REGARDS THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN BORN, IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1895—		
		An Increase	A Decrease	No Change
Barnstable,	15	11	3	1
Berkshire,	32	15	17	-
Bristol,	20	19	1	-
Dukes,	7	6	1	-
Essex,	34	22	12	-
Franklin,	26	19	7	-
Hampden,	23	17	6	-
Hampshire,	23	16	6	1
Middlesex,	54	44	10	-
Nantucket,	1	1	-	-
Norfolk,	29	27	2	-
Plymouth,	27	25	2	-
Suffolk,	4	4	-	-
Worcester,	59	33	26	-
TOTALS,	354	259	93	2

An increase in foreign born is shown in 259 cities and towns, or 73.16 per cent; a decrease in 93, or 26.27 per cent; and no change in two, or 0.57 per cent.

The next table shows the distribution of the foreign born in 1905, in the counties, cities, and towns, by a classified system of numbers.

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN BORN, BY NUMBER.	SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FOREIGN BORN IN 1905 IN —			
	Counties	Cities	Towns	Total Civic Divisions
Under 100,	-	-	63	63
100 but under 200,	-	-	54	54
200 but under 300,	1	-	30	31
300 but under 400,	-	-	30	30
400 but under 500,	-	-	22	22
500 but under 1,000,	1	-	46	47
1,000 but under 2,000,	-	-	45	45
2,000 but under 3,000,	-	1	13	14
3,000 but under 4,000,	1	4	13	18
4,000 but under 5,000,	-	2	3	5
5,000 but under 10,000,	1	9	2	12
10,000 but under 15,000,	-	6	-	6
15,000 but under 20,000,	1	3	-	4
20,000 but under 30,000,	2	1	-	3
30,000 but under 40,000,	-	4	-	4
40,000 but under 50,000,	1	2	-	3
50,000 but under 100,000,	1	-	-	1
100,000 but under 200,000,	4	-	-	4
200,000 and over,	1	1	-	2
TOTALS,	14	33	321	368

The next distribution table shows the number of foreign born in each city in 1895 and 1905, with the increase or decrease in 1905, as compared with 1895, in numbers and percentages.

Foreign Born in Massachusetts Cities — 1895 and 1905.

CITIES.	FOREIGN BORN		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1895	
	1895	1905	Number	Percentages
Beverly,	2,170	3,587	+1,417	+65.30
Boston,	180,398	209,747	+29,349	+16.27
Brockton,	8,027	12,275	+4,248	+52.92
Cambridge,	28,255	31,860	+3,605	+12.76
Chelsea,	10,056	13,883	+3,827	+38.06
Chicopee,	7,061	7,917	+856	+12.12
Everett,	5,335	8,327	+2,992	+56.08
Fall River,	44,520	46,391	+1,871	+4.20
Fitchburg,	9,060	11,499	+2,439	+26.92
Gloucester,	11,331	8,566	-2,765	-24.40
Haverhill,	* 8,119	8,859	+740	+9.11
Holyoke,	18,075	19,770	+1,695	+9.38
Lawrence,	24,302	32,279	+7,977	+32.82
Lowell,	37,344	39,593	+2,249	+6.02
Lynn,	16,294	21,972	+5,678	+34.85
Malden,	8,989	10,997	+2,008	+22.34
Marlborough,	3,826	3,291	-535	-13.98
Medford,	3,622	4,479	+857	+23.66
Melrose,	3,010	3,095	+85	+2.82
New Bedford,	22,714	31,756	+9,042	+39.81
Newburyport,	2,959	2,790	-169	-5.71
Newton,	8,719	10,707	+1,988	+22.80
North Adams,	5,469	6,234	+765	+13.99
Northampton,	4,182	4,942	+760	+18.17
Pittsfield,	4,548	5,114	+566	+12.45
Quincy,	7,130	9,620	+2,490	+34.92
Salem,	10,765	11,122	+357	+3.32
Somerville,	15,211	19,337	+4,126	+27.13
Springfield,	12,694	18,543	+5,849	+46.08
Taunton,	7,775	8,878	+1,103	+14.19
Waltham,	6,071	7,418	+1,347	+22.19
Woburn,	4,215	3,821	-394	-9.35
Worcester,	31,653	41,484	+9,831	+31.06
TOTALS,	573,899	680,153	+106,254	+18.51

* Includes Bradford, a town in 1895.

In four cities, Gloucester, Marlborough, Newburyport, and Woburn, the number of foreign born shows a decrease in comparison with 1895. The greatest numerical increase, naturally, was in Boston, reaching 29,349, a gain of 16.27 per cent as compared with 1895. The next largest numerical gains were in Worcester, 9,831, and in New Bedford, 9,042. The greatest percentage of gain was 65.30 in Beverly. The aggregate gain in 10 years in all the cities was 106,254, or 18.51 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL ASSIMILATION.

The tabulation of the Census returns for 1905 is not far enough advanced, at the present time, to allow a classification of the foreign born by place of birth and occupation, or of those of native birth who are of foreign descent. That work was fully done with the Census returns for 1895. As the increase in foreign born and native born in 1905 varies so slightly in percentages, although there has been an increase in the numbers of both foreign born and native born of foreign descent, it is probable that the percentage variations will not be great. For these reasons it is deemed advisable to repeat certain of the percentages based upon the returns for 1895, as they offer the only available indication of the distribution of the foreign born and the native born of foreign descent by place of birth and occupation.

The first presentation, illustrative of the assimilation of Massachusetts immigrants and their descendants, includes all foreign born persons and all native born persons having a father, or a father and mother, foreign born. Those having only a foreign born father are included under foreign descent, because, in law, the father confers nationality upon his children.

Foreign Born or of Foreign Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Industry Percentages
Government,	49.02	Manufactures,	69.50
Professional,	31.57	Mining,	86.40
Domestic service,	75.77	Laborers,	73.52
Personal service,	62.11	Apprentices,	69.20
Trade,	44.73	Children at work,	78.19
Transportation,	56.65		
Agriculture,	27.27		
The Fisheries,	73.16		
		IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES, .	62.46

This table means that out of each 100 persons in the service of the government (town, city, State, or National) 49 are of foreign birth or of foreign descent. The highest percentage is found in Mining, and the lowest in the Professions. In all productive industries, meaning those supplying the means of a livelihood, the proportion is more than 62 to the hundred.

We now take up the consideration of the different foreign countries, presenting, first, a table relating to Ireland, as those of Irish birth or descent have the highest representation in the industry percentages.

Born in Ireland of Irish Parentage or of Irish Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages
Government,	2.08	32.07	Manufactures,	45.87	28.84
Professional,	1.91	13.48	Mining,	0.19	24.67
Domestic service,	13.28	43.73	Laborers,	13.17	41.22
Personal service,	4.28	29.17	Apprentices,	0.60	31.66
Trade,	9.41	18.93	Children at work,	0.33	18.57
Transportation,	7.07	31.27			
Agriculture,	1.61	13.25			
The Fisheries,	0.20	6.91			
			IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES, .	100.00	28.70

To insure a proper reading of this table, and those which follow relating to other nationalities, we supply an explanation. The classification of industries will be readily comprehended. The column headed "Race Percentages" totalizes to 100 per cent. This means that the total of all persons of Irish birth or descent engaged in productive industries has been considered as 100 per cent, and the respective numbers engaged in specified industries have been indicated by their proper percentages. To illustrate, 13.28 per cent of those of Irish birth or descent are engaged in Domestic Service, 9.41 per cent in Trade, 45.87 per cent in Manufactures, while 13.17 per cent have become

laborers on farms, in manufacturing establishments, or as general or day laborers.

The second column headed "Industry Percentages" relates to the industry and not to the race or nationality. The first percentage, 32.07, means that of each 100 persons employed in government service, 32 are of Irish birth or descent. Comparing the "Race" and "Industry" percentages we find that 2.08 per cent of those of Irish birth or descent, engaged in productive industries, form 32.07 per cent of all government officials or employees. So, 13.28 per cent of the race represents nearly 44 in the hundred of all persons employed in Domestic Service. In Manufactures, on the other hand, 45.87 per cent of the race form only 28.84 per cent of all persons engaged in manufacturing industries. In all productive industries, those of Irish birth or descent form nearly 29 in the hundred of all engaged in such pursuits.

This detailed explanation will, we trust, enable the reader to understand thoroughly the series of 17 tables, which follow, relating to the other nationalities represented in our cosmopolitan industrial army.

Born in Canada of French Canadian Parentage or of French Canadian Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages
Government,	0.29	1.21	Manufactures,	69.30	11.77
Professional,	1.12	2.14	Mining,	0.40	14.11
Domestic service,	2.00	1.78	Laborers,	10.22	8.64
Personal service,	2.62	4.81	Apprentices,	0.39	5.59
Trade,	5.84	3.17	Children at work,	1.92	29.09
Transportation,	4.21	5.03			
Agriculture,	0.95	2.12			
The Fisheries,	0.74	6.99			
IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,				100.00	7.75

Born in England of English Parentage or of English Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages
Government,	1.31	4.37	Manufactures,	60.41	8.22
Professional,	3.05	4.68	Mining,	0.15	4.31
Domestic service,	5.98	4.26	Laborers,	4.67	3.16
Personal service,	4.02	5.92	Apprentices,	0.64	7.34
Trade,	12.43	5.41	Children at work,	0.66	7.99
Transportation,	4.37	4.18			
Agriculture,	2.09	3.73			
The Fisheries,	0.22	1.69			
IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,				100.00	6.21

Born in Canada of English Canadian Parentage or of English Canadian Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages
Government,	1.35	2.04	Manufactures,	44.95	2.78
Professional,	2.21	1.54	Mining,	0.23	3.00
Domestic service,	11.20	3.63	Laborers,	5.73	1.76
Personal service,	4.30	2.88	Apprentices,	0.77	3.99
Trade,	12.82	2.53	Children at work,	0.44	2.40
Transportation,	8.88	3.86			
Agriculture,	0.96	0.78			
The Fisheries,	6.16	21.24			
IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,				100.00	2.82

Born in Germany of German Parentage or of German Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages
Government,	0.96	1.38	Manufactures,	57.04	3.35
Professional,	3.78	2.50	Mining,	0.04	0.42
Domestic service,	5.74	1.77	Laborers,	5.29	1.55
Personal service,	4.07	2.58	Apprentices,	0.93	4.55
Trade,	15.59	2.93	Children at work,	0.76	3.96
Transportation,	3.47	1.43			
Agriculture,	2.11	1.62			
The Fisheries,	0.22	0.71			
			IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	2.68

Born in Nova Scotia of Nova Scotian Parentage or of Nova Scotian Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages
Government,	1.68	2.40	Manufactures,	43.26	2.52
Professional,	1.83	1.20	Mining,	0.09	1.10
Domestic service,	17.22	5.24	Laborers,	7.87	2.28
Personal service,	4.84	3.05	Apprentices,	0.57	2.75
Trade,	11.36	2.11	Children at work,	0.33	1.70
Transportation,	8.38	3.43			
Agriculture,	1.59	1.22			
The Fisheries,	0.98	3.17			
			IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	2.65

Born in Scotland of Scotch Parentage or of Scotch Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages
Government,	1.51	1.88	Manufactures,	53.89	2.74
Professional,	2.61	1.49	Mining,	0.20	2.15
Domestic service,	11.39	3.03	Laborers,	4.62	1.17
Personal service,	4.32	2.38	Apprentices,	0.75	3.21
Trade,	12.76	2.07	Children at work,	0.38	1.73
Transportation,	4.93	1.76			
Agriculture,	2.31	1.54			
The Fisheries,	0.33	0.93			
			IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	2.32

Born in Sweden of Swedish Parentage or of Swedish Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages
Government,	0.69	0.66	Manufactures,	48.53	1.89
Professional,	1.36	0.60	Mining,	1.33	11.15
Domestic service,	22.85	4.66	Laborers,	8.95	1.73
Personal service,	2.69	1.14	Apprentices,	0.72	2.35
Trade,	4.95	0.62	Children at work,	0.47	1.63
Transportation,	3.48	0.95			
Agriculture,	1.15	0.58			
The Fisheries,	2.78	6.04			
			IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	1.78

Born in Russia of Russian Parentage or of Russian Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages
Government,	0.13	0.08	Manufactures,	51.29	1.29
Professional,	1.64	0.46	Mining,	2.52	13.18
Domestic service,	3.31	0.44	Laborers,	8.92	1.12
Personal service,	1.42	0.39	Apprentices,	0.35	0.73
Trade,	27.02	2.18	Children at work,	0.77	1.73
Transportation,	1.62	0.29			
Agriculture,	0.45	0.15			
The Fisheries,	0.56	0.79			
			IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	1.15

Born in Italy of Italian Parentage or of Italian Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages
Government,	0.34	0.18	Manufactures,	34.33	0.76
Professional,	2.06	0.52	Mining,	1.82	8.45
Domestic service,	1.88	0.22	Laborers,	34.32	3.82
Personal service,	7.58	1.82	Apprentices,	0.44	0.82
Trade,	13.73	0.98	Children at work,	1.01	2.01
Transportation,	1.83	0.29			
Agriculture,	0.31	0.09			
The Fisheries,	0.15	0.18	IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	1.02

Born in Portugal of Portuguese Parentage or of Portuguese Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages
Government,	0.74	0.37	Manufactures,	40.85	0.83
Professional,	0.55	0.12	Mining,	0.02	0.09
Domestic service,	4.41	0.47	Laborers,	22.23	2.25
Personal service,	5.14	1.13	Apprentices,	0.33	0.56
Trade,	5.02	0.33	Children at work,	1.84	3.32
Transportation,	5.58	0.79			
Agriculture,	2.29	0.61			
The Fisheries,	11.05	12.52	IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	0.93

Born in New Brunswick of Such Parentage or of Such Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages
Government,	1.72	0.81	Manufactures,	48.19	0.93
Professional,	2.48	0.54	Mining,	0.15	0.59
Domestic service,	11.61	1.17	Laborers,	5.71	0.55
Personal service,	4.96	1.03	Apprentices,	0.89	1.43
Trade,	14.90	0.92	Children at work,	0.43	0.74
Transportation,	7.90	1.07			
Agriculture,	1.02	0.26			
The Fisheries,	0.04	0.04	IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	0.88

Born in Poland of Polish Parentage or of Polish Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages
Government,	0.13	0.04	Manufactures,	59.80	0.64
Professional,	0.33	0.04	Mining,	0.36	0.80
Domestic service,	2.86	0.16	Laborers,	22.56	1.20
Personal service,	1.22	0.14	Apprentices,	0.17	0.15
Trade,	10.53	0.36	Children at work,	0.53	0.51
Transportation,	0.97	0.07			
Agriculture,	0.52	0.07			
The Fisheries,	0.02	0.01	IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	0.49

Born in Prince Edward Island or of Such Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percentages	Industry Percentages
Government,	1.71	0.40	Manufactures,	44.30	0.42
Professional,	1.21	0.13	Mining,	0.04	0.09
Domestic service,	26.16	1.31	Laborers,	4.63	0.22
Personal service,	3.75	0.39	Apprentices,	0.99	0.80
Trade,	9.23	0.28	Children at work,	0.28	0.23
Transportation,	6.52	0.44			
Agriculture,	0.80	0.10			
The Fisheries,	0.38	0.20	IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	0.44

Born in France of French Parentage or of French Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages
Government,	1.03	0.21	Manufactures,	47.15	0.40
Professional,	7.54	0.72	Mining,	0.31	0.55
Domestic service,	8.56	0.38	Laborers,	11.05	0.47
Personal service,	4.75	0.44	Apprentices,	0.55	0.39
Trade,	10.14	0.27	Children at work,	0.60	0.45
Transportation,	4.22	0.25			
Agriculture,	3.10	0.35			
The Fisheries,	1.00	0.48	IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	0.39

Born in Newfoundland or of Such Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages
Government,	0.99	0.20	Manufactures,	43.65	0.37
Professional,	1.52	0.14	Mining,	0.05	0.09
Domestic service,	9.60	0.42	Laborers,	11.48	0.48
Personal service,	3.60	0.33	Apprentices,	1.02	0.71
Trade,	10.15	0.27	Children at work,	0.46	0.34
Transportation,	5.49	0.33			
Agriculture,	0.17	0.02			
The Fisheries,	11.82	5.54	IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	0.38

Born in Wales of Welsh Parentage or of Welsh Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages
Government,	1.31	0.08	Manufactures,	53.23	0.13
Professional,	3.19	0.09	Mining,	0.16	0.09
Domestic service,	8.18	0.11	Laborers,	12.26	0.15
Personal service,	3.68	0.10	Apprentices,	1.80	0.37
Trade,	10.71	0.08	Children at work,	0.49	0.11
Transportation,	3.19	0.06			
Agriculture,	1.72	0.06			
The Fisheries,	0.08	0.01	IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	0.11

Born in Other Foreign Countries of Foreign Descent.

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages	CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Race Percent-ages	In- dustry Percent- ages
Government,	0.67	0.64	Manufactures,	42.04	1.62
Professional,	2.73	1.18	Mining,	0.20	1.56
Domestic service,	14.84	2.99	Laborers,	9.15	1.75
Personal service,	10.56	4.41	Apprentices,	0.56	1.80
Trade,	10.45	1.29	Children at work,	0.49	1.68
Transportation,	4.23	1.15			
Agriculture,	1.42	0.72			
The Fisheries,	2.66	5.71	IN ALL PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES,	100.00	1.76

It will be seen, if the column headed "Race Percentages" for each nationality is examined, that each nationality is represented in connection with each of the classified industries. As a rule, the industries Domestic Service, Trade, Manufactures, and Laborers, show the largest race percentages, and for the purpose of a more direct comparison we bring them into a table by themselves.

“Race Percentages.”

BIRTH OR DESCENT.	Domestic Service	Trade	Manufactures	Laborers
Irish,	13.28	9.41	45.87	13.17
Canadian (French),	2.00	5.84	69.30	10.22
English,	5.98	12.43	60.41	4.67
Canadian (English),	11.20	12.82	44.95	5.73
German,	5.74	15.59	57.04	5.29
Nova Scotian,	17.22	11.36	43.26	7.87
Scotch,	11.39	12.76	53.89	4.62
Swedish,	22.85	4.95	48.53	8.95
Russian,	3.31	27.02	51.29	8.92
Italian,	1.88	13.73	34.33	34.52
Portuguese,	4.41	5.02	40.85	22.23
New Brunswick,	11.61	14.90	48.19	5.71
Polish,	2.86	10.53	59.80	22.56
Prince Edward Island,	26.16	9.23	44.30	4.63
French,	8.56	10.14	47.15	11.05
Newfoundland,	9.60	10.15	43.65	11.48
Welsh,	8.18	10.71	53.23	12.26
Other Foreign Countries,	14.84	10.45	42.04	9.15

From the preceding table it is evident that in the four specified industries the great majority of Massachusetts immigrants have found their means of support, and the question is forcibly presented — *Is not our industrial prominence due to this influx of willing workers, and is not our industrial advancement dependent upon a still further supply?*

We think a careful consideration of the preceding tables will convince the reader that the industrial assimilation of our Massachusetts immigrants has been as complete as could reasonably be expected when we recall their previous conditions, their comparatively short residence in the State, their unfamiliarity with our language and customs, and the inherent difficulty of securing industrial opportunities in a State so thickly settled as our own.

If, however, more conclusive proof is demanded of such assimilation, we think the two tables which follow will supply it.

Born in Ireland of Irish Parentage or of Irish Descent.

CLASSIFIED OCCUPATIONS.	Occupation Percentages	CLASSIFIED OCCUPATIONS.	Occupation Percentages
PROFESSIONAL.		MANUFACTURES.	
Religion,	24.67	Boots and shoes,	28.51
Law,	11.93	Building,	22.61
Medicine,	8.43	Carpetings,	52.50
Literature,	10.18	Carriages and wagons,	23.41
Art,	5.32	Clothing,	27.76
Music,	9.11	Cotton goods,	29.57
Amusements,	21.71	Food preparations,	27.11
Education,	15.59	Furniture,	20.41
Science,	8.28	Leather,	52.55
DOMESTIC SERVICE.		Machinery and machinery,	24.06
Domestic service (private families),	46.59	Metals and metallic goods,	32.17
TRADE.		Paper and paper goods,	46.52
Merchants and dealers,	17.85	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	31.22
Salesmen and saleswomen,	19.49	Rubber and elastic goods,	43.61
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc.,	19.18	Silk and silk goods,	36.85
		Stone,	31.20
		Woolen goods,	41.93
		Worsted goods,	31.95

In the Industry termed as “Professional” there are nine branches or “Occupations.” Those born in Ireland or of Irish descent form 24.67

per cent of those connected with Religion. Law includes 11.93 per cent of this nationality or descent, Literature 10.18 per cent, Amusements 21.71 per cent, and Education 15.59 per cent. Domestic Service in private families includes 46.59 per cent of all so engaged. In Trade, 17.85 per cent are Merchants and Dealers, 19.49 per cent Salesmen and Sales-women, and 19.18 per cent Accountants, Bookkeepers, and Clerks. In Manufactures, of all engaged in the Leather industry 52.55 per cent are of Irish birth or descent, 46.52 per cent in Paper and Paper Goods, 43.61 per cent in Rubber and Elastic Goods, and 41.93 per cent in Woolen Goods.

If we consider all persons of foreign birth or descent we obtain the results given in the table subjoined.

Foreign Born or of Foreign Descent.

CLASSIFIED OCCUPATIONS.	Occupation Percentages	CLASSIFIED OCCUPATIONS.	Occupation Percentages
PROFESSIONAL		MANUFACTURES.	
Religion,	50.60	Boots and shoes,	53.77
Law,	19.31	Building,	61.87
Medicine,	27.07	Carpentings,	89.54
Literature,	24.43	Carriages and wagons,	58.91
Art,	32.18	Clothing,	66.72
Music,	36.59	Cotton goods,	91.58
Amusements,	43.28	Food preparations,	71.11
Education,	29.24	Furniture,	62.64
Science,	27.74	Leather,	78.81
DOMESTIC SERVICE.		MACHINES AND MACHINERY.	
Domestic service (private families), .	79.57	Metals and metallic goods,	61.08
TRADE.		PAPER AND PAPER GOODS.	
Merchants and dealers,	46.85	Paper and paper goods,	71.77
Salesmen and saleswomen,	45.87	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	76.90
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc., .	43.44	Rubber and elastic goods,	60.51
		Silk and silk goods,	83.03
		Stone,	83.11
		Woolen goods,	88.09
		Worsted goods,	88.02
			92.36

More than half of the religious profession are of foreign birth or descent, one-third of the artists and musicians, more than two-fifths of those engaged in amusement enterprises, and a quarter or more of those in medicine, education, and science. Very nearly four-fifths of our domestic servants are of foreign birth or descent, and nearly one-half of our mercantile classes. In Manufactures, the preponderance is almost startling, the lowest percentage being 53.77, the highest 92.36, while out of 18 manufacturing industries the proportion in 16 exceeds 60 per cent.

RECENT MASSACHUSETTS IMMIGRATION.

In the months of July, August, and September, 1905, there were landed at the ports of the United States 16,414 persons whose declared destination was Massachusetts. We present in the next table their occupations as reported to the immigration officers, classified to correspond, as closely as possible, with the preceding tables in this article.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number	CLASSIFICATION.	Number
GOVERNMENT.	5	MANUFACTURES -- Con.	
Government, <i>n. s.</i> ,	5	Carriages and wagons.	3
PROFESSIONAL.	242	Wheelwrights,	3
Religion.	31	Clocks, watches, and jewelry.	24
Clergymen,	31	Clock and watch makers,	20
Law.	8	Jewelers,	4
Lawyers,	8	Clothing.	645
Medicine.	12	Dressmakers,	85
Physicians,	12	Furriers and fur workers,	8
Literature.	17	Hat and cap makers,	10
Editors,	4	Milliners,	12
Literary and scientific people,	13	Seamstresses,	118
Art.	14	Tailors,	412
Artists and sculptors,	12	Cotton, woolen, and other textiles.	299
Engravers,	2	Textile workers (not specified),	44
Music.	21	Weavers and spinners,	255
Musicians,	21	Electrical apparatus and appliances.	23
Amusements.	7	Electricians,	23
Actors,	7	Food preparations.	140
Education.	90	Bakers,	72
Teachers,	90	Butchers,	60
Science.	38	Millers,	8
Architects,	12	Furniture.	36
Engineers (professional),	26	Cabinet makers,	26
Other professional people, <i>n. s.</i> ,	4	Upholsterers,	10
DOMESTIC SERVICE.	3,121	Leather.	22
Domestic service (boarding and lodging),	9	Tanners and curriers,	22
Hotel keepers,	9	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented.	3
Domestic service (private families),	3,112	Brewers,	3
Servants,	3,112	Machines and machinery.	83
PERSONAL SERVICE.	126	Machinists,	61
Barbers and hairdressers,	76	Mechanics (not specified),	22
Engineers (stationary) and firemen,	50	Metals and metallic goods.	209
TRADE.	395	Blacksmiths,	83
Merchants and dealers.	212	Iron and steel workers,	57
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc.,	167	Locksmiths,	25
Clerks and accountants,	167	Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin),	23
Agents, bankers, brokers, etc.,	16	Tinners,	21
Agents,	14	Photographs and photographic materials.	5
Bankers,	2	Printers,	5
TRANSPORTATION.	166	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding.	31
Carriers on roads.	31	Bookbinders,	8
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters,	31	Printers,	23
Carriers on seas and rivers.	135	Saddlery and harness makers.	14
Mariners,	135	Saddlers and harness makers,	14
AGRICULTURE.	179	Shipbuilding.	5
Farmers,	156	Shipwrights,	5
Gardeners,	23	Stone.	49
THE FISHERIES.	10	Stone cutters,	49
Fishermen,	10	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars.	38
MANUFACTURES.	2,275	Tobacco workers,	38
Boots and Shoes.	232	Wooden goods.	20
Shoemakers,	232	Woodworkers (not specified),	20
Building.	394	MINING.	43
Carpenters and joiners,	218	Miners,	43
Masons,	84	LABORERS.	4,763
Painters and glaziers,	64	Farm laborers,	1,235
Plasterers,	10	Laborers,	3,528
Plumbers,	18	MISCELLANEOUS.	5,089
		Manufacturers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	28
		Other skilled,	117
		Other miscellaneous,	67
		No occupation (including all children under 14 years of age),	4,877

Deducting 5,089 persons with no occupation, or the occupation not definitely stated, we obtain a total of 11,325, representing 68 branches of occupation. These figures indicate a widely extended industrial distribution.

ALCOHOL IN THE TRADES.

Coincident with increases in pay and reduction in the hours of labor has been manifested more intelligent interest in the industrial and sanitary conditions of working men and women. In the recent State Census every person engaged in industry was asked this question: "Is your present occupation injurious to health?" The object in including this inquiry was to locate by industries, and by cities and towns, those occupations which are considered injurious by those employed in them, and to supply opportunity for more careful investigation and the suggestion of remedies for existing unhealthful or dangerous conditions.

The results of the investigation are being tabulated by this Bureau and will be given to the public at an early day.

The following article from the Boston Daily *Globe* of January 12, 1906, presents the commercial side of the question as regards the use of denaturized grain alcohol instead of wood alcohol in our trades and manufacturing industries.

For years the federal revenue tax on commercial or denaturized alcohol has been so high — \$2.07 — that it has not been used enough in manufacturing or in the trades to make the revenue of consequence to the government. Meanwhile there has been a growing demand that the tax be abolished.

This demand for national legislation has now found expression in the introduction of a bill in Congress by Representative Calderhead, of Kansas, "to promote the industrial uses of alcohol and to enlarge the domestic market for farm products."

This measure is advocated warmly by the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and many other industrial bodies.

The bill provides that "On and after the passage of this act no internal revenue tax shall be levied or collected on ethyl alcohol of domestic production which has been rendered undrinkable or unfit for use as a beverage prior to withdrawal from distillery bonded warehouse."

The interest the public has in this proposed national legislation centers in what it means for the building up of new industries.

Alcohol is an absolute necessity in the organic chemical industry, and in the manufacture of the great majority of such chemicals large quantities must be used. Owing to cheap alcohol the German manufacturers in these lines have developed their industries so that now they are the foremost in the world and have secured almost the entire trade in neutral markets. Not only this, but they sell large quantities in this country, the advantage resulting from cheap alcohol being sufficient to enable their products to be sold here in spite of the Dingley tariff. The total manufacture of fine chemicals in the United States is valued at less than \$5,000,000, while the value of these articles exported by Germany exceeds \$50,000,000.

The revenue laws of other commercial nations, such as Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Cuba, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Chili, and Peru, distinguish between beverage and industrial alcohol so as to exempt from taxation the alcohol used only for industrial purposes.

Denaturized alcohol can be used extensively. Besides its utilization in innumerable chemical articles, it is used in the manufacture, in some form, of all kinds of hats, smokeless powder, fulminates, artificial silk, picture frames and moldings, polished metal goods, electric fixtures, coal tar dyes, photographic supplies, electric generators and motors, pencils, watches, clocks, etc.

It is claimed that for the permanent prosperity of such industries as the manufacture of automobiles, power boats and small stationary internal combustion engines, the tax should be removed from alcohol used as fuel, as it is the only way an unlimited supply of a cheap fuel can

be assured. A decrease in the cost of fuel or a condition of abundant supply stimulates demand for new machines, and the question of cheap fuel is thus a matter of importance to both the manufacturer and user.

Referring to the importance of alcohol as fuel, Prof. Elihu Thomson, the eminent inventor and scientist, says:

"Since alcohol mixes with water freely, a fire started with alcohol is one of the easiest to extinguish. This is not the case with gasoline, or even kerosene, both of which float on water and continue burning. . . . Whether denaturized or not, at a reasonable price it is the natural fuel for automobiles, inasmuch as the amount which can be produced is practically unlimited, whereas with the increasing use of gasoline the price is sure to rise."

With this internal revenue tax removed the production and consumption of commercial alcohol would be enormously increased. Many new industries would give additional employment to labor, farmers would find an increased demand for their products, and there would be an opportunity to secure an abundant supply of the best motor fuel for engines running all kinds of farm machinery.

As bearing upon the same side of the question (the financial) we quote from an article in the January number of *Moody's Magazine* written by Mr. Charles E. Keator, vice-president of the Dunlap Vehicle Co.

"Alcohol is the best solvent for shellac, and in the form known as 'spirit varnishes' is largely used by the furniture, picture frame, piano and organ, and various other woodworking industries. In the production of stiff hats it is also an important material, and it enters largely into the manufacture of a large variety of organic chemicals and similar articles. The production of the best smokeless powders consumes very large quantities of alcohol, which is also an important factor in the manufacture of fulminates, detonating powders, etc. Other industries requiring large quantities of alcohol are those producing photographic supplies; celluloid and other pyroxylin compounds; transparent soaps; electrical apparatus; colors and dyes, and a great variety of articles of general consumption. For some of these purposes grain alcohol is still used, but as a rule its excessive cost (the tax of \$1.10 per proof gallon is equivalent to a tax of about \$2.07 per gallon on industrial alcohol) has forced manufacturers to use substitutes of various kinds which cost more to produce than alcohol, but are cheaper because they are untaxed. Of these substitutes the principal is refined wood alcohol, which is inferior to grain alcohol for most purposes, and *has injurious qualities that render it dangerous to the health of the workers handling it.*"

It is to the closing portion of the preceding paragraph that we wish to call particular attention, and to the following cases showing the dangerous effects of wood alcohol which have been furnished us by Mr. J. W. Cotton (160 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.), secretary of Local Union No. 111, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America.

CASE 1.—(From Dr. W. McL. Ayres, Cincinnati, O.).

W. E. C., aged 44, painter (October, 1901), had been varnishing and shellacking the inside of the closets in one of the large Cincinnati hotels. The shellac had been cut by, or dissolved in, wood alcohol. While in one of the closets he became dizzy, had an intense headache and was forced to stop for a time and get some fresh air. After this he returned to work, but was again attacked by nausea, vomiting, and headache, that forced him to discontinue his work entirely for several days. At present he is practically helpless and unable to do any work requiring the use of his eyes.

CASE 2.—(From Dr. W. E. Driver, Norfolk, Va.).

E. L., male, white, aged 54, consulted Dr. Driver on June 15, 1901. He gave the following history: In August, 1894, after shellacking the benches and interiors of several schoolhouses, he awakened in the morning of the second night to find that he was totally blind. The diagnosis was optic nerve atrophy from inhalation of wood alcohol.

CASE 3.—(From Dr. J. A. Lippincott, Pittsburgh, Pa.).

S. E. S., aged 44, April 12, 1902, worked a whole day varnishing tanks in a brewery, using a varnish which had been mixed with wood alcohol. In the evening when he left his work—according to the statement of his physician, Dr. Brock of Waynesburg—he acted like an intoxicated man, and two hours later went into a comatose condition, which lasted 24 hours. When aroused the sight of the right eye was somewhat impaired and that of the left eye was entirely gone. Dr. Brock, in reply to a recent note, states that the vision of the right eye in time failed entirely. He also states that soon after the poisoning he was taken with left-sided pneumonia, from which recovery was never complete. About six months ago tubercular trouble developed and ended in death June 8, 1904.

CASE 4.—(From Dr. Nelson L. North, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.).

H. E. W., aged 48, was employed as a varnisher of closed beer vats. These vats were badly, if at all, provided with ventilation, and wood alcohol was employed to dissolve the shellac used in the varnish. While engaged in this work he experienced the usual constitutional symptoms of methyl alcohol intoxication, and he began to have foggy vision. When seen in hospital by Dr. North, central acuity had fallen to 20-70 in each eye. Optic papillæ pale. Fortunately, in this case prompt treatment was followed by improvement to almost normal in either eye.

CASE 5.—(From Dr. Nelson L. North, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.).

A. H. S., aged 35, strong and healthy, weighed 190 pounds. He was employed as a beer vat shellacker. During the winter of 1900-1901 he was engaged in his employment of varnishing the interior of ill-ventilated vats with shellac dissolved in wood alcohol. He began to suffer from loss of eyesight, and when seen by Dr. North his vision was 10-200 and there was every indication of optic atrophy, the discs being very white. Abstinence from work and long-continued treatment brought about some amelioration of vision, but improvement of central sight did not extend beyond 20-50.

CASE 6.—(From Dr. Norton L. Wilson, Elizabeth, N. J.).

O. E. H., aged 42, workman in the cabinet department of a large factory where Columbian spirits were used in mixing shellac and other polishing mixtures. His vision was reduced to 10-200. His discs were pale and the vessels were small. Said he never drank wood alcohol to his knowledge. He absorbed it through his hands, as he frequently bathed his hands in Columbian spirits to "cut" the shellac.

CASE 7.—(As published in *Painters Magazine*, July, 1905.).

H. Bradshaw, 106 E. Fullerton Ave., Chicago, states, "I have been a painter for over ten years. I was scraping off a floor which needed revarnishing, and I had to use wood alcohol to take it off easier. I got down on my knees and had my face close to the floor. When I got through I felt kind of dizzy, but I still went home. That was Saturday night, and Monday morning I was totally blind. That happened December 10, 1904, and I am still the same. I have tried the best specialist in Chicago, and for a time I could see nine inches, but after a while I went back to nearly total blindness again. I had no idea wood alcohol would do this or I should never have used it.

CASE 8.—(From A. T. Hawes, A.M., M.D., and Dr. Jones, Lynn, Mass., Oct., 1905.).

C. L. B., painter, age 52, cleaning old furniture with wood alcohol, and shellacking floors of three rooms with wood alcohol shellac. Working three days. Totally blind fifteen days after. No change.

Mr. Cotton also favored us with a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Poisoning by Wood Alcohol," read at the fifty-fifth annual session of the American Medical Association, in the Section on Ophthalmology, by Frank Buller, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology in McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and Casey A. Wood, M.D., Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology in the University of Illinois, at Chicago.

Dr. Buller's tables of published histories present an authenticated list of 54 cases of methyl alcohol amblyopia. The records show that there have been 40 deaths from the use of methyl alcohol.

From a study of the cases, the authors of the pamphlet conclude that there are three degrees of wood alcohol poisoning:

1. An ordinary mild intoxication, with perhaps some dizziness, nausea, and mild gastro-intestinal disturbance, terminating in perfect recovery within a few days, but occasionally followed by more or less serious damage to vision.

2. A toxic effect more pronounced in every way, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and gastro-enteritis being conspicuous symptoms. Dimness of vision, often increasing to total blindness, is characteristic of this degree of poisoning.

3. An overwhelming prostration which terminates in coma and death.

The authors of the pamphlet further state that a study of the case histories in the investigation justify them in drawing the following conclusions:

1. Methyl, or wood alcohol, in any of its forms, as well as all methylated preparations made from it, are dangerous poisons, menacing both life and eyesight.

2. It is best known to us in its deodorized form as Columbian spirits, purified wood alcohol, cologne spirits, colonial spirits, standard wood spirits, union spirits, eagle spirits, green wood spirits, and a variety of other fluids.

5. To this date, at least 153 cases of blindness and 122 deaths have resulted from this poison; in all, 275 instances of lost life and eyesight. This total would probably be raised to 400 if a more thorough search were made.

13. Poisoning by inhalation of the fumes of methyl alcohol generally occurs when the exhalations are mixed with rebreathed air, as in varnishing the interior of beer vats, small rooms, etc. It is also highly probable that in susceptible subjects repeated or even single "alcohol rubs" may produce poisonous symptoms, through absorption of the spirit by the skin.

15. The use of ethyl or grain alcohol in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnishes, as a burning fluid, for "stiffening" hats, lacquering brass, etc., is without danger to life or eyesight. By adding to it a small percentage of naphthalin, for example, the fluid would be undrinkable. A combination of ethyl alcohol with 10 per cent of wood spirit would answer the same purpose. Such a mixture is the "methylated spirit" of Great Britain, where not a single case of acute poisoning or

amaurosis from methyl alcohol is recorded, in spite of the extensive commercial use of methylated preparations in the British Isles.

The conclusions omitted are technical in their nature, relating chiefly to diagnoses of conditions caused by the use of wood alcohol.

On January 4, 1906, Mr. Roberts introduced in the House of Representatives the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed :

A BILL

To Provide for Untaxed Denaturized Alcohol for Industrial Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled.

That distilled spirits of an alcoholic strength of not less than eighty degrees above proof as defined by sections thirty-two hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States may, when rendered unfit for drinking purposes or for use as a beverage, be removed from distillery warehouses free of tax, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, *Provided*, that such substance or substances, approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be mixed with such distilled spirits so as to render the same unfit for drinking purposes or for use as a beverage.

SEC. 2. That distilled spirits, before being removed from distillery warehouses free of tax under the provisions of this Act, shall be branded or marked as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, and shall have affixed to each cask or package an engraved stamp indicating that such distilled spirits have been rendered unfit for drinking purposes or for use as a beverage, said stamps to be provided and furnished by the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner; and for the expense attending the providing and affixing of such stamps ten cents for each stamp shall be paid to the collector of the district on making the entry for such removal.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall rectify or purify distilled spirits which have been removed from distillery warehouses free of tax under the provisions of this Act, by removing or separating the substances from such distilled spirits, by any process whatever, shall on conviction be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

The industries in which wood alcohol is used are numerous and extensive in Massachusetts, and probably few States would offer a larger market for denaturized grain alcohol if the duty were removed and it took the place of the proven unhealthful wood alcohol. It is certainly the duty of manufacturers and legislators to remove such dangerous conditions. The workingman, himself, cannot do it except by "striking," but intelligent legislation should render any such resort unnecessary.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING HOURS OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

No one subject has been given more attention by the Bureau in the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin than that relating to the laws of the United States, and also of foreign countries, containing general provisions as to hours of labor for different classes of employees, and special provisions

relating to the employment of women and children. It is our purpose in this article to present a summary of the legislation on these points that was passed in 1905. It will be necessary to condense the laws as much as possible here, and we recommend that the reader desiring a full comprehension of the laws refer to the statutes of each State, references to same being given in each case.

GENERAL LEGISLATION — HOURS OF LABOR.

California. The work and hours of employees engaged in selling at retail drugs and medicines, and compounding physicians' prescriptions, are limited to 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week of six consecutive days. Penalty provided for violation. (Chap. XXXIV.)

The addition of two sections to the penal code makes it unlawful for any laborer, workman or mechanic to be employed for more than eight hours in a day upon any work for the State or any of its political divisions, except in cases of emergency. Penalty provided for violation. These added sections make it a felony for any person who employs laborers on public works to retain any part of the wages of such employees. (Chap. DV.)

Colorado. Certain employments in mines, underground work and about smelters are declared to be dangerous and injurious to health, life and limb, and the period of work for all persons in such employments is limited to eight hours in one day, except in cases of emergency; to meet requirements a certified report of emergency to be made to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics within 10 days after the commencement of such emergency, and prescribes penalty for violation. (Chap. 119.)

Kansas. The employment of certain railroad employees for more than 16 consecutive hours is forbidden, except in case of great emergency. Penalty provided for violation. (Chap. 342.)

Missouri. Any corporation or receiver operating a line of railway, in whole or in part, in the State of Missouri, or an officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, is prohibited from requiring or permitting any conductor, engineer, foreman, brakeman, train dispatcher, telegraph operator or any trainman who has worked in his respective capacity for 16 hours within a day of 24 hours, except in case of accident, to again go on duty or perform any work until he has had at least eight hours' rest. Penalty prescribed. (Approved March 25, 1905.)

Persons, companies and corporations are prevented from working laborers in mills, reduction plants, refineries, smelters, and all other institutions for the crushing or separating or reduction or refining of minerals or ores, more than eight hours in a day of 24 hours, and fixing eight hours as a day for such laborers. (Approved April 10, 1905.)

Montana. Eight hours of labor constitute a day's work on all works undertaken, carried on or aided by municipal, county, or State governments, and on all contracts let by them, and in mills and smelters for the treatment of ores, or any underground mines. Penalty provided. (Chap. 50.)

Nevada. An act approved March 9, 1903, providing for eight-hour day on all public and municipal works is amended. The amendment provides penalties for employees as well as employers in case of violation of the eight-hour law. (Chap. XXXII.)

LEGISLATION AFFECTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

California. No minor under the age of 18 shall be employed more than nine hours in any one day, except to provide for a shorter day's work for one day of the week, the hours of labor in no case to exceed 54 weekly. Minors under 16 years shall not be employed between the hours of 10 P.M. and 6 A.M. No child under 14 years shall be allowed to work, except that children over 12 years may work during school vacations or upon a permit specially issued for specified employment. No minor under 16 shall work at a gainful occupation during sessions of public schools, unless minor can read and write English, or unless he or she attends a regularly conducted night school. Employers of minors under 18 must keep notices posted stating the number of hours a day for each day of the week required of such persons. Record of names, ages, schooling of minors under 16 and over 14 years employed under this law must be kept by employers. The law also specifies the manner in which certificates shall be issued and by whom. Penalty provided for violation. (Chap. XVIII.)

The age at which, and the term and occupation for which, minors may be apprenticed are established; the rights and responsibilities of masters in and toward their apprentices are set forth. (Chap. CDXVII.)

Connecticut. Concerning certificates of age of employed children: Each person or corporation employing children under 16 years either in mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing establishments is required to obtain certificates showing that each child so employed is over 14 years old. Penalty prescribed for violation. (Chap. 115.)

Illinois. The law relating to employment in mines is amended. The amendment raises the minimum age at which boys may be employed for manual labor in or about any mine to 16 years. (Approved May 13, 1905.)

Kansas. The employment in factories, packing houses and mines of persons under 14 years of age is prohibited. Employment in other occupations or places of persons under 16 years of age is regulated. (Chap. 278.)

Maine. Section nine of chapter 123, Public Laws, relates to the protection of children, and provides that no person shall employ or cause to be employed, exhibited, used, or have in custody or train for use, employment or exhibition, any child under 16 years of age.

Massachusetts. Chapter 106 of the Revised Laws is further amended by striking out section 31 and inserting in place thereof the following: *Section 31.* An age or schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by a certificate of birth or baptism of such minor, or by the register of birth of such minor with a city or town clerk, that such minor is of the age stated in the certificate, except that other evidence, under oath, may be accepted in case the superintendent or person authorized by the school committee, as provided in the preceding section, decides that neither the certificate of birth or baptism, nor the register of birth is available for the purpose. (Chap. 213.)

The employment and school attendance of minors is further regulated by an amendment so that no child under the age of 14 and no child who is over 14 and under 16 years of age who does not have a certificate as required by law certifying to the child's ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment. No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed at work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session, or be employed at work before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock in the evening. No certificate shall be approved by any person for a minor under 16 years who intends to be employed in a factory, workshop or mercantile establishment, unless such person is satisfied that such minor is able to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language. (Chap. 267.)

Michigan. The amendment to Act No. 113 of the Public Acts of 1901 increases the list of places in which it is unlawful to employ children under 14 years of age and provides for certificates of age for foreign-born children. (No. 171.)

The Act of 1899 providing fans or blowers in all workshops or establishments where wheels composed partly of emery or buffing wheels or emery belts are used is amended by the addition of a section forbidding the employment of any female in operating or using any of the wheels or belts specified. (No. 172.)

Missouri. An act to make education compulsory, to forbid the employment of any child between eight and 14 years of age during school hours, and to provide penalties for violation of the act. (Approved April 11, 1905.)

Montana. The employment of children under 16 years of age in underground mines is prohibited. Penalties provided for violation. (Chap. 16.)

New Hampshire. The amendment to section 14, chapter 180, Public Statutes, regulating the hours of labor for women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments forbids the employment of women and minors under 18 years of age for more than 58 hours a week during July and August. (Chap. 102.)

The granting of employment certificates for minors in the city of Manchester is regulated. (Chap. 205.)

New Jersey. Supplement to the act approved March 24, 1904, "regulating the age, employment, safety, health, and work hours of persons, employees and operatives in factories, workshops, mills, and all places where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, and to establish a department for the enforcement thereof," the amendment makes the provisions of the act applicable to bakeries. (Chap. 102.)

New York. The amendment to the consolidated school law relative to the employment of children, attendance officers, truant schools, etc., raises the minimum age at which children may be employed during the school term from 12 years to 14 years, and requires all employees under 16 years old (had been 14 years) to present schooling certificates and specifying educational requirements for such children. (Chap. 280.)

Amendment to the labor act relative to the evidence of age of minor employees in factories, mercantile, and other establishments, contains provisions requiring any employer upon termination of employment of a registered child to return the certificate to the child or the parent, guardian or custodian, also to furnish on demand of the Commissioner of Labor evidence of the age of any child in his employ. (Chap. 493.)

The amendment to the labor law relative to the issuance of employment certificates requires that the parent, guardian or custodian of the child desiring employment shall apply for the certificate in place of the child, and by specifying evidence required as to the age and schooling of the child. (Chap. 518.)

The amendment to the labor law relating to children working in streets and public places makes the restriction relative to newsboys applicable to cities of the second class as well as to the first class. (Chap. 519.)

Oregon. The amendment to the act regulating the employment of child labor makes school attendance compulsory for all children between eight and 14 years of age and for all children between 14 and 16 years who are not employed at some lawful work; forbids employment of children before 7 A.M. or after 6 P.M.; requires employers to keep on file, and accessible, age and schooling certificates required for employees under 16 years of age; designates persons by whom certificates may be issued; and the evidence required to prove the age of a child; prescribes the forms of age and schooling certificates and employment tickets; provides fines for employers or parents or guardians who violate this law; provides that at all times at least three members of the board of inspection of child labor shall be women. (Chap. 208.)

Pennsylvania. An Act regulating the employment of minor children in or about any anthracite coal mine or colliery; prohibiting the employment of any child under the age of 16 years inside of any anthracite coal mine; prohibiting the employment of any child under 14 years of age in or about any anthracite coal-breaker or colliery, or the outside workings thereof; prohibiting the employment of any minor child, of any age, in or about either the inside workings of any anthracite coal mine or in or about any anthracite coal-breaker or colliery, or the outside workings thereof, unless the person, firm, co-partnership or corporation, employing said minor child, shall first obtain and file the employment certificate, as provided for by this act, and carry out the other duties provided by this act; fixing the duties of the common school superintendents, or other officials in relation to the issuance of employment certificates; and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act. (No. 222.)

An Act to regulate the employment, in all kinds of industrial establishments, of women and children employed at wages or salary, by regulating the age at which minors can be employed and the mode of certifying the same, and by fixing the hours of labor for women and minors; to provide for the safety of all employees in all industrial establishments, and of men, women, and children in all buildings in which proper fire-escapes, exits, and extinguishers are required; to provide for the health of all employees, and of men, women, and children in all such establishments and buildings, by proper sanitary appliances; to regulate employment in tenement-houses; and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others, who, with the Chief Factory Inspector, shall constitute the Department of Factory Inspection; to enforce the same, and providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; fixing the term and salaries of the Chief Factory Inspector and his appointees. (No. 226.)

Rhode Island. The amendment to the law relative to the employment of minors raises the minimum age of the employment of children to 13 years up to December 31, 1906, and 14 years thereafter; provides that children under 16 years of age shall not be employed after 8 P.M. nor before 6 A.M., except on Saturday, or the four days immediately preceding Christmas; requires that all employees under 16 years of age must have school certificates vouching for their age, schooling, etc.; that certificates must be kept by employer at place of employment and shown to factory inspectors on demand; provides form of certificates; provides that any person doing business within the State employing five or more persons or employing any child under 16 years of age comes under the provision of this act; imposes a fine of \$500 maximum on any person, or corporation, who employs a child under 16 years of age without proper certificate, or who makes a false statement in regard to any part required by such certificate. (Chap. 1215.)

Tennessee. Requires that certain employers provide seats for female employees. Penalty prescribed for violation. (Chap. 171.)

West Virginia. The amendment to the act entitled "Employment of Children" adds mercantile establishments to the list of establishments in which the employment of children under 12 years of age is forbidden; forbids employment of children under 14 years of age during public school term, except in such employments as do not interfere with the regular attendance at school; makes it the duty of the Commissioner of Labor to report all violations of the act. (Chap. 75.)

Wisconsin. Deprives a parent, in certain cases, of the right to the earnings of his minor child. (Chap. 226.)

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COM-PULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

The amendment to the law relating to the employment and school attendance of minors, passed at the 1905 Session of the Legislature, as Chapter 267, went into effect on January 1, 1906.

The law (with the amendment in italics) is :

§ 28. No child under the age of 14 years *and no child who is over 14 and under 16 years of age who does not have a certificate as required by the following four sections certifying to the child's ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language* shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment. No child *under the age of 14 years* shall be employed at work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session, *or be employed at work before six o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.*

No certificate as provided for by §§ 29 to 32 inclusive of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws shall be approved by any person for a minor under the age of 16 years who intends to be employed in a factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment, unless such person is satisfied that such minor is able to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

In view of the uncertainty as to the best methods for putting these laws into operation, the Secretary of the State Board of Education issued the following suggestions to the school superintendents throughout the State :

1. For children who have been at work under the earlier statute, use simple sentences in a Second Reader and require that the sentences shall be understood.

For writing, dictate the same or similar sentences and require that they be intelligible.

2. For such as are not able to meet these requirements, provide special instruction in small classes, under skilled teachers, and as soon as a child can meet the tests give him a certificate.

3. For children who have not been at work and in whose case no immediate exigency exists, I suggest that a higher standard be adopted to carry out the extent of the law.

By using the means suggested, whatever hardship may be caused by the enforcement of the law can be only of very short duration.

It has been estimated that a large number of children now employed will be forced to leave their employment to acquire the necessary proficiency in the English language. In those cities where the number of foreign-born operatives is considerable, there has been noted a marked increase in the attendance at night schools.

In Lawrence, where it is estimated that the law will affect some 250 children, it is reported that a special public school will be opened for the benefit of these working minors. Reports state that there will be affected in Chicopee about 100 children; in Fitchburg, 40; in New Bedford, 250; in Worcester, 75; and in Fall River, about 10 children in every mill.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

The headquarters of the National Civic Federation are at 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The officers of the Federation are as follows: August Belmont, President; Samuel Gompers, First Vice President; Oscar S. Straus, Second Vice President; Henry Phipps, Chairman, Ways and Means Committee; Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer; Samuel Donnelly, Secretary; C. A. Moore, Chairman, Conciliation Committee; H. H. Vreeland, Chairman, Welfare Department; Francis L. Robbins and John Mitchell, Chairmen, Trade Agreement Committee, and Ralph M. Easley, Chairman, Executive Council. Besides these, there is an Executive Committee composed of 14 members on the part of the people; 16 members on the part of the employers; and 16 members on the part of the wage earners.

A National Conference on Immigration was held in New York City on December 6, 7, and 8, 1905. Requests had been previously sent by the National Civic Federation to the Governors of the different States to appoint delegates. His Excellency, Governor Douglas, made the following appointments for Massachusetts: Charles F. Pidgin, Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Joseph Lee, John Graham Brooks, Frank K. Foster, Henry Abrahams, Max Mitchell, Prescott F. Hall, Frank B. Hall, Rev. Frank W. Merrick, and Hon. Augustus P. Gardner, M.C.

A list of the questions discussed at the Conference is appended.

1. What is the character of the net increase in the population of the United States from immigration?
2. Should existing legislation looking to the elevation of its character through the exclusion of undesirable elements be extended and made more effective; and if so, how?
3. Should there be any change in the system of inspection, such as having it made at ports of departure, or at the home sources of emigration, or at both?

4. Are there external influences tending to stimulate the volume of immigration?

5. What are the nature, extent, and localities of the demands in the United States for more labor?

6. What domestic industries and what labor crafts are most affected by the influx of alien labor, and in what ways?

7. What percentage of European immigrants remains in the ports of arrival, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore?

8. What practical method can be devised of distributing immigration, especially for agriculture, to points where it may be needed?

9. What would be the effect of the distribution of large numbers of immigrants in the South upon the problem of industrial education and social betterment of the negro race?

10. Should the exclusion of Chinese coolie labor be made more rigid, and should it be extended to Japanese and Corean labor?

11. How shall the admission of exempted classes of Asiatics, such as merchants, scholars, and tourists, be regulated?

At the conference many diverse views upon the subjects for consideration were expressed, many of which will be found in another part of this volume under the heading "Current Comment."

On December 14, 1905, a circular was issued stating that the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation had voted to organize a Department on Immigration. It was stated that this action was in response to the unanimous request of the National Immigration Conference. The Department on Immigration will be composed of men selected to represent every locality in the Union affected by the admission of aliens. The purpose of the department will be to investigate the important phases of the subjects suggested by the discussions at the recent Conference. The investigation will be made by a committee who will report their findings to the Department on Immigration. Regular meetings of the Department will be held.

The resolutions adopted on white immigration were, in brief:

(1) Indorsed President Roosevelt's suggestions regarding the enforcing of the present law and the value of securing international action.

(2) Favored amendments to the law, excluding the "feeble-minded and imbecile" where it now reads "idiots;" defining the term "likely to become public charges" so as to include "all persons of enfeebled vitality, whether such condition is due to defect, inheritance, disease, advanced age;" raising the minimum of cubic feet air space per person on the main deck of immigrant ships from 110 to 200 cubic feet and proportionately on other decks; and requiring that food on board ship be served on tables in rooms not used for sleeping.

(3) Favored extending the fine of \$100, now imposed on transportation companies for each person suffering from a contagious disease, to all classes of the excluded.

(4) Asked in strong terms that the government provide means for the examination and certification of immigrants in foreign lands and at ports of departure.

(5) Advocated the dissemination of information regarding resources and conditions of life and labor in Southern and Western States which seek immigration, both at ports of entry and before arrival.

(6) Urged Congress to furnish improved facilities and to foster the landing of immigrants at south Atlantic or gulf ports in preference to New York.

(7) Advocated the requirement from each immigrant of a certified document containing a careful description of the person to whom it was issued, similar to a passport.

(8) Recommended that the President appoint a commission to investigate the subject in all its bearings, including violations and evasions of the present law.

(9) Commended the National Civic Federation for calling the conference, and asked it to appoint a standing committee on immigration.

CURRENT COMMENT ON LABOR QUESTIONS.

[*The Bureau does not necessarily indorse any of the views or opinions printed under this heading, its object being rather to present diverse views on labor questions, leaving the reader to draw his individual conclusions from the testimony or information supplied. The comments, as a rule, are presented in a condensed form; the titles of books, magazines, and newspapers, from which extracts are made, follow the articles, the date of publication, when known, being also given.*]

Current Comment — Immigration.

President Roosevelt. — In dealing with this question it is unwise to depart from the old American tradition and to discriminate for or against any man who desires to come here and become a citizen, save on the ground of that man's fitness for citizenship. It is our right and duty to consider his moral and social quality. His standard of living should be such that he will not, by pressure of competition, lower the standard of living of our own wage-workers, for it must ever be a prime object of our legislation to keep high their standard of living. If the man who seeks to come here is, from the moral and social standpoint, of such a character as to bid fair to add value to the community he should be welcomed. We cannot afford to pay heed to whether he is of one creed or another, of one nation or another. We cannot afford to consider whether he is Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; whether he is Englishman or Irishman, Frenchman or German, Japanese, Italian, Scandinavian, Slav or Magyar. What we should desire to find out is the individual quality of the individual man. In my judgment, with this end in view, we shall have to prepare through our own agents a far more rigid inspection in the countries

from which the immigrants come. — *Message to Congress, December, 1905.*

Andrew Carnegie. — If I owned America and was running it as a business operation, I would admit here every man who has the ambition to enjoy the rights of American citizenship; not only would I admit him, but I would give to every such man a premium to come, and consider it the best bargain I ever made in my life. Taking the value of a man, woman, or child in this Republic as low as a slave, and that was an average of about \$1,000 fifty years ago, and you are getting 400,000 persons a year, which means \$400,000,000 cash value. Furthermore, every man who comes here is a consumer, and 90 per cent of all the earnings of even the most saving goes to employ other labor of some kind. It is not purity of blood you want; it is the mingling of different bloods that makes the American. — *Speech at Immigration Conference.*

President Gompers. — This question is vital to men who have to live by their labor. If the manufacturers are to be protected, so should the American workingmen. I have no objection to Chinamen as men, but I am altogether opposed to Chinamen coming here as workers. The Chinaman

is essentially a cheap man. I want to say that it is inconsistent to impose duty on the products of Europe and then open our ports so that the men themselves from Europe can do the work here.—*Speech at Immigration Conference.*

President Elliot.—The word "protection" is a very much overworked one. Self-protection is a very good idea if it comes from the forces of nature. But the moment that you think it a sound motive in dealing with men who come to this country and are willing to work, you are treading on dangerous ground. This idea that we have to be protected from the people of other countries is not a noble talk and does not commend itself to the American people. We need the best blood and brains of the world. It is not a generous talk that American workmen want others kept out because their wages might be lowered. You may be sure that in the long run this ungenerous method will not prevail.—*Speech at Immigration Conference.*

Frank K. Foster.—A head tax is grotesque, measured by any standard of a free country. Either people have a right to enter, or they have not. If not, the right should not be made purchasable in dollars. Nor is the educational test just. It is unfair to punish men because they lack opportunity in their native land. None more ardently embrace public education than the children of parents who possessed no such advantages. It is a question of the assimilative power of the United States. But the standard of living of the wage-earner must not be permitted to be crushed down by men accustomed to a lower standard of life. I am yet to be convinced, however, that the time has come for us to act the part of dog in the manger toward the white people of the earth. With the Oriental races, however, quite another problem confronts us. The experience with the Chinese on the Pacific coast demonstrates this beyond the shadow of a doubt. The distinction is not one of degree, but of kind—physically, mentally, morally. I have no race prejudice, but each race is an unknown world to the other. The proposition to assimilate the Oriental race is, in my judgment, an economic mistake.—*Speech at Meeting of Economic Club, Boston.*

John Graham Brooks.—We agree now that the terrors of 50 years ago about the results of immigration were a mistake. We are to-day assimilating the 1,000,000 immigrants quite as easily as the 30,000 were assimilated 50 years ago.—*Speech at Meeting of Economic Club, Boston.*

Ng Poon Chew.—And you say that your American manhood and womanhood are at the mercy of the Chinese. There is no sense in it. I am ashamed to answer these allegations. You say he will come here and live merely on rice. Yet rice is the most expensive of cereals. What about the Irishman with his potatoes, the German with his beer and hamburger cheese, the Italian with his macaroni? Will they be satisfied with these? Give any nation the opportunity, and it wants the best it can afford to have. Why then keep out the Chinese and let the others in? . . . Brush aside the cobwebs of ignorance and selfishness from your sight and enter the perfect land of brotherhood, and you will see under the yellow skin the image of the common Father.—*Speech at Meeting of Economic Club, Boston.*

Frank K. Foster.—President Elliot should direct his criticism to the cultured representatives of Massachusetts in Congress, who stand sponsor for head taxes; to the senior Senator, who would apply educational tests; not to the labor movement, which,

in Boston at least, by a referendum vote, declined to go on record as in favor of any further restriction. Instead of being timid, narrow, and mean as to immigration, the American wage-earner has only asked that the men of his own race should come here of their own volition, and he has welcomed them cheerfully and bade them lay hold of the opportunities which he himself has taken advantage of.—*Speech at Immigration Conference.*

Ng Poon Chew.—You say we won't assimilate, but you don't give us a chance to assimilate. You say we send our money home. Look at the millions sent to Europe every year, and you never say a word. You say we eat rice. Yes, rice costs six cents a pound, and flour costs two cents and potatoes a half-cent a pound. Rice is the most expensive food cereal there is grown. But the Chinaman, too, likes to eat meat and other things besides rice when he can afford it. You say the Chinaman works for fifteen cents a day. Yes, and the Italian works in his country for seven cents, and the Russian for three cents, and in parts of Germany the farm hands get \$6 a month. The exclusion law, on the ground of sociology, is another fallacy. You say the Chinaman has bad habits. Now, give the devil his due. Has the white race all the virtues?—*Speech at Meeting of Economic Club, Boston.*

President Elliot.—We're well content with our immigration during the last eight generations. It has been the source of all our civilization, of all our ideals. The only possible doubt of the present as compared with the past is whether the races that are coming now are as sound physically, morally, and mentally as the races from 1620 up to these recent years. There is a good deal of racial prejudice. There is a good deal of religious prejudice. People ask, "Do you want hordes of Roman Catholics coming to this country?" I say we do if they are as good as the Roman Catholics we have had in the past.—*Speech at Meeting of Economic Club, Boston.*

Oscar C. Straus.—Is it not remarkable that of the three gentlemen, including my humble self, who have addressed the meeting, respectively the president, the first vice president, and I, two were themselves immigrants [Gompers and Straus] and the third [Belmont] is the son of an immigrant father? It has been said, "In this country we are all immigrants; simply a question of a few years between us." I think there is no difference between us on the question that this country is not to be used as a prison house of the nations of the world. We all agree that there should be some restrictions upon undesirable immigrants.—*Speech at Immigration Conference.*

Frank P. Sargent.—The Commissioner General of Immigration said: "I believe if the government would present to the aliens some information of the resources and advantages of the far West and the South, give them something whereby they might know there were places to work outside the big cities, a large proportion of them would go to the regions where they are needed. I think the time has come when this government should positively assert that no convict, no man of immoral character, no man who is escaping punishment that he rightfully deserves, no pauper, no person afflicted with a contagious disease, should be permitted to obtain transportation to America. I further recommend that instead of the great bulk of immigrants coming to New York, efforts should be made to have them enter other ports."—*Speech at Immigration Conference.*

Broughton Brandenburg.—Says this eminent gentleman (President Eliot): "The contract labor law is not, has not, and never should be enforced," which means, without even drawing a long inference, that he is willing when the coal miners strike this spring, for the bettering of their conditions, that the coal operators shall import from the 25 cent-per-day labor markets of southern Italy, Hungary, and Croatia ship-loads of men to take the places of the men who only want a chance to live decently as every American should. And further he asks: "What race have we digested with greater difficulty than the Irish?" If this profound student of political economy finds that we have had great difficulty in digesting the hard-working, quick-witted, country-loving Irish, who had the advantage of understanding our tongue and of having our sympathy in their troubles, what a national dyspepsia awaits us when the great conglomerate mass of unfortunates, with their hundred tongues and habits of life, from the heart of Europe have been finally gulped down.—*Speech at Meeting of Economic Club, Boston.*

Seth Low.—I remember saying not so many months ago that New York would perish in its own fat if it did not have problems, and this problem of immigration is only one of many that come to our city, that come to urge us on to nobler and better opportunity. . . . Now, another thought that occurs to me is this: What is it that we can offer to these people that they so much need? Is it not the opportunity that will lead to their prosperity? That is almost the only reason why we ought to let these people come if they want to. We can give them, what is far better, an opportunity to make out of themselves all that they are capable of being. What America did for you, and has done for many others in the line of public life, it is doing all the time in every other field of action; it is giving to the writer the best chance to write and be known; it is giving to the merchant the best chance to prosper; it is giving to every man the opportunity to freely develop, to develop without the least unnecessary obstruction. That is a great thing to offer to any man—the ability to come and live in a free atmosphere, where conditions help him instead of hinder him—that is a privilege and a blessing. That is what America can do for the immigrant.—*Speech at Meeting of New York Section, Council of Jewish Women.*

Cardinal Gibbons.—There is no doubt that European immigration, when judiciously regulated, is productive of untold material benefit to the nation. This is evident from the enormous increase of wealth in the United States during the past fifty years, due to the development of our resources and to which the sturdy immigrant has already contributed. From past experience we have happily learned that the immigrant of to-day

becomes in a few years assimilated with the body politic and cherishes as much love and devotion for the land of his adoption as his fellow citizens who are to the manner born.—*Letter read at Immigration Conference.*

Simon Wolf.—I have no apologies to offer, no excuses to make for having been born on the banks of the Rhine, reared as a Jew in faith, and thoroughly imbued with the lofty ideals and manly patriotism of the American citizen. . . . No one is in favor of the admission of the cripple, the imbecile, the idiotic, those who have contagious disease, criminals, or anarchists. Those must be excluded, of course, but, on the other hand, those men, women, and children who, although they may come to our shores anæmic, superinduced by persecution and want, or those who come without a large amount of money—those certainly should not be excluded for those reasons only. The gentleman who has spoken and who is a member of Congress advocates a head tax of \$40. Can there be anything more cruel or criminal? . . . And yet this action is to be taken against people whose co-religionists have contributed their brawn and brain to the prosperity of the United States. For it was a Polish Jew, Haym Solomon, who, in the darkest days of the Revolution, when the soldiers of Washington were starving at Valley Forge, advanced to Robert Morris, the Secretary of the Treasury, \$300,000, and which has never been repaid, to aid in securing the liberties we all enjoy. . . . Naturalization has been made too cheap and easy. No State Court should be allowed to issue naturalization papers; the Federal Courts only should be permitted to do this sacred and important function. . . . No one is more alive to the necessity of regulating the immigration question and bringing to this country first-class immigrants than those who have been immigrants themselves. . . . You can trust the immigration population of our country. You can be assured that the children who go to our schools and universities are proving, and will continue to prove, to be of the best mental, moral, and physical stock. The leading newspapers of our country have been complimenting especially the Jewish children for the admirable progress they are making along the lines of intelligence and educational ability. Do not make the hardships of the deserving immigrant more intolerable. Let well enough alone. This country has mainly been made what it is by the immigrant, and will continue to be the home of the oppressed and the asylum of the persecuted, and while all of us must naturally think of those that are with us to see to their elevation and their happiness, there is no reason to be restrictive or in fear of the immigrant for what he has done in the past and which he will continue to do in the future.—*Speech at Immigration Conference.*

RECENT LEGAL LABOR DECISIONS.

Witnesses—Trade Unions. In the recent case of *People v. Cowan*, 82 Pac. 339, the Court of Appeal, Second District, California, held that the membership of a witness in the same labor union as the party for whom he is testifying may be shown to affect his credibility.

Employers' Liability—Defective Appliances. In the recent case of *Feeney v. York Mfg. Co.*, 75 N. E. 733, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that an employer is liable for injuries to an employee caused by a defect in a temporary as well as a permanent appliance. It appeared in the case

that a temporary staging collapsed because constructed of insufficient materials, though under Revised Laws, c. 106, § 71, it formed no part of the permanent "ways, works, and machinery" of the defendant. The Court held that an employee is protected where an unsafe appliance is used, even though it be only of a temporary character.

Child Labor—Employer's Liability. The Supreme Court of New York held in the recent case of *Lee v. Sterling Silk Mfg. Co.*, 47 Misc. 182, that the violation of the statute (Labor Law, § 70), which provides that a child under 14 years of age shall not be employed in any factory, makes the employer liable, as matter of law, for injuries to a child under 14, so employed, by machinery in the factory of employer, and the questions of the child's contributory negligence or assumption of risk of the employment cannot enter into the case.

Wages of Laborer—Constitutional Law. The Supreme Court of Alabama held in the case of *Richardson v. Kaufman*, 39 Sou. 368, that, under Code 1896, § 2038, as amended by Acts 1898-99, p. 37, declaring that wages of resident laborers for personal services to the amount of \$25 a month shall be exempt from garnishment for the collection of debts, laborers' wages to the amount specified are exempt from garnishment, notwithstanding a waiver by the debtor of his exemptions; that such section was not unconstitutional by reason of the fact that the Constitution allows a debtor to waive his exemptions; that such section is not invalid as impairing the obligations of contracts made after its enactment.

Eight-hour Law—Constitutionality. In the recent case of *ex parte Kair*, 82 Pac. 453, the Supreme Court of Nevada held that, on an attack on the constitutionality of Act Feb. 23, 1903 (St. 1903, p. 33, c. 10), imposing a penalty on any one working more than eight hours a day in any mine, smelter, or mill for the reduction of ores, on the ground that such labor was not dangerous to health, evidence that particular reduction works and mills, including the one in which petitioner worked, were healthful, as distinguished from the healthfulness of mills in general throughout the country, was inadmissible, and that this Act, regulating the hours of labor in mines and ore mills, etc., is not unconstitutional as depriving the miner of liberty and property without due process of law.

Contempt—Strike—Injunction—Unlawful Persuasion. In the recent case of *The I. & E. Greenwald Co. v. Iron Molders Union et al.*, it appeared that defendants violated the Superior Court of Cincinnati, O., injunction, by inducing employees of the plaintiff company to break their contract with plaintiff and leave their employ, by paying said employees a sum of money and giving them railway tickets for themselves and wives to another city. The Court held that to seduce plaintiff's employees for the purpose of aiding the strike was directly to hinder and obstruct and unlawfully to meddle with plaintiff's business; that so called "persuasion" with this object in view is clearly unlawful persuasion, and that it is a farce to characterize as "persuasion" the act of enticing men away under such circumstances by the pay-

ment of money with the threat of the union in the background.

Injunction—Trade Unions. The Supreme Court of Mississippi held, in the recent case of *Curphey & Mundy et al. v. Terrell et al.*, 39 Sou. 477, an appeal from the Chancery Court of Warren County, where plaintiffs brought suit against defendants for an injunction restraining them from interfering with the labor and business of firm, and the Court dissolved the injunction as to some of the defendants, that where certain labor unions ordered a strike against complainants, and they sued for an injunction preventing interference with their business, but the suit was instituted against defendants as individuals, and all the members of the unions were not joined, and it was not alleged that defendants jointly conspired or combined to commit the trespasses and injuries complained of, it was proper for the chancellor to deal with each defendant as an individual and decide on the testimony relating directly to him.

Master and Servant—Non-compliance with Factory Law—Assumption of Risk. In the recent case of *Hall v. West & Slade Mill Co.*, 81 Pac. 915, it appeared that plaintiff employed in the lumber mill of defendant was required to work between two parallel sets of rollers, one of which, composed of what is known as "live rollers," was kept in motion by the motive power of the mill, by means of a steel shaft on the side next to where plaintiff worked. The shaft was uncovered and unprotected in violation of a statute requiring operators of mills to place safeguards over shaftings and other dangerous devices. While performing his regular duties, plaintiff's clothing caught on the shaft, drawing him down upon it and permanently injuring him. The Supreme Court of Washington held that defendant was liable, not having complied with the statutory requirements, and could not avail itself of the doctrine of assumed risk.

Illegality of Closed Shop—Collective Bargaining—Agreements. In the recent case of *Jacobs v. Cohen*, 183 N. Y. 207, the Court of Appeals of New York reversed the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (*Jacobs v. Cohen*, 99 App. Div. 481).* In the case before the Court it appeared that a contract was entered into between the Protective Coat Tailors and Pressers Union, Local 55, of the United Garment Workers of America (Meny Jacobs, President) and Morris and Louis Cohen of the firm of M. Cohen & Son whereby the firm was prohibited from employing labor not belonging to the union, also, from employing members of the union not in good standing. A promissory note was given by the employers as collateral security, to be applied as liquidated damages for the violation of such contract. The Court held (by vote of four to two) that the contract was legal and not violative of public policy, and that the promissory note was a valid and enforceable instrument.

Strike—Contempt—Conspiracy. In the recent case of *Franklin Union No. 4 v. People*, the Appellate Court of Illinois, First District, held that irregularities and errors in proceedings antecedent to contempt proceedings are not available as a defense

* See Labor Bulletin No. 35, p. 47.

to the contempt proceedings, where the court has jurisdiction of the parties and the subject-matter; that while a corporation can not be attached or imprisoned it may nevertheless be guilty of a contempt in disobeying or violating an order or decree of court, as it might be guilty of a tort or crime, and it may be fined therefor and its property sequestered; that under the evidence in this case there is no room for reasonable doubt that the union was a party to the conspiracy charged in the bill, and that the picketing was established and continued under the direction of plaintiff in error through the officers and strike committees, and that it must, therefore, be held responsible for the illegal acts in violation of the injunction disclosed by the evidence.

Injunctions—Boycotts. In the recent case of *Jensen v. Cooks and Waiters Union of Seattle et al.*, 81 Pac. 1069, it appeared that Jensen, who conducted a café in Seattle, refused to discharge an employee, upon demand of Cooks and Waiters Union, who was not a member of the union and who refused to join, whereupon the union ordered a strike. Pickets were maintained in and about the entrance of café and interfered with its patrons. The Supreme Court of Washington held that while one person, or many persons jointly, may, if they are not under contract obligations to the contrary, quit the service of another at any time, and may lawfully state, either publicly or privately, the grievances felt by him or them giving rise to their conduct, yet such person or persons having no legitimate interests to protect may not ruin the business of another by maliciously inducing his patrons and other persons not to deal with him, and by congregating about the entrance of his place of business, and there, either by persuasion or force, preventing his patrons and the public at large from entering his place of business or dealing with him; and their acts in so doing may be prevented by injunction.

Minor Employee—Dangerous Machinery. The Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the case of *Laporte Carriage Company v. Sullender*, 75 N. E. 277, that the mere allegation that the plaintiff was under 16 years of age and that the defendant made no inquiry as to his age, his knowledge of the work, nor his physical ability, and was not informed concerning the same, did not charge such a violation of Burns Ann. St. 1901, § 7087 Cb., as to make the employer liable on that account for injuries suffered by the boy in getting hurt by the machinery; that a breach by the boy's employer of his legal duty to instruct him concerning the dangers of the machinery was not charged by merely averring his age and that he was not instructed, without alleging that he was ignorant or inexperienced in regard thereto; and that the mere allegation that an emery belt in the defendant's factory was used in polishing metal and that particles of the metal flew into the plaintiff's eye when he was working near it did not charge that the belt was such dangerous machinery and so capable of being operated with guards upon it as to impose on the employer the duty of guarding it under said § 7087 Cb.

Trade Unions—Strike—Conspiracy—Picketing. The Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the case of *Karges Furniture Company v. Amalgamated Wood Workers' Local Union No. 131 et al.*, 75 N. E. 877, that a trade union, consisting of an unincorporated association of artisans, cannot be sued in its com-

pany name, in the absence of statute authorizing it, but must be sued in the name of all the individual members thereof; that where a labor union, consisting of 600 members, by majority vote inaugurated a strike and agreed by peaceful means to induce employees in such factories, not members of the union, to become such and strike, in order to assist the strikers, but it was expressly voted that under no circumstances should any striker endeavor, by any violence or intimidation, to influence the acts of any employee for complainant or others, the combination of such employees to strike did not constitute a conspiracy; that the fact that certain individuals, part of whom were members of the union, used violence and abuse to induce non-union men to stop working for the plaintiff, and were discountenanced in so doing by the union as a body, did not entitle complainants to an injunction against the union; that members of a trade union, consisting of employees under no contractual restraint may lawfully combine and by prearrangement quit their employment in a body, to secure from their employers an advance in wages, shorter hours, or any other legitimate benefit, though they know at the time that such action will be attended with injury to their employers' business, provided the strike is carried on in a lawful manner, and free from force, intimidation, and false representation; and that a trade union during a strike may appoint pickets or a committee to visit the vicinity of the factories to take note of the persons employed, and secure by lawful means their names and places of residence, for the purpose of peaceful visitation and solicitation by means other than threats, intimidation, etc.

Injunction—Picketing. The United States Circuit Court, Southern District, Iowa, E. D., held in the recent case of *Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railway Co. v. Gee et al.*, 139 Fed. 582, that the maintenance of a system of picketing by men out of employment by reason either of a strike or lock-out, the purpose and effect of which is to annoy and intimidate men working for their former employers by keeping a picket line of men around or at the approaches to the places where such workmen are employed, who obstruct the approaches, and use threatening or profane and vulgar language toward the workmen, is unlawful, and in violation of the rights of the workmen and their employers, and of an injunction against acts of intimidation toward such workmen, although no actual violence is used. Such picketing, when maintained for a year, cannot be justified on the ground that its purpose is to persuade the workmen to quit their employment or to ascertain who such workmen are.

Judge McPherson in rendering his opinion said in part: "The rights of both the company and employees as to severing relations were and are reciprocal. The company can discharge employees at will and employees can quit the company at will" (in lieu of any contractual restraint). "The company has precisely the same right to employ non-union men or union men and the absolute legal and moral right to have its rights and property and its employees protected when it does elect for any reason to employ non-union men; and when such rights are violated the company has the right to seek and obtain an injunction against the repetition of such violations. All the courts, English and American, Federal and State, so hold. These questions are not debatable. . . . There is and can be no such thing as peaceful picketing, any

more than there can be chaste vulgarity, or peaceful mobbing, or lawful lynching. When men want to converse and persuade, they do not organize a picket line. When they only want to see who are at work, they go and see, and then leave, and disturb no one physically or mentally. But such picketing as is displayed in the case at bar by the evidence does, and is intended to, annoy and intimidate. The argument seems to be that anything short of physical violence is lawful. One man can be intimidated only when knocked down. But the peaceful, law-abiding man can be and is intimidated by gesticulations, by menaces, by being called harsh names, and by being followed or compelled to pass by men known to be unfriendly."

Employers' Association—Contracts. In the recent case of City Trust, Safe Deposit & Surety Co., of Philadelphia, v. Waldhauer, 95 N. Y. Supp. 222, before the Supreme Court, Trial Term, New York County, it appeared that employers of labor in the building trades formed an organization to secure stability in conditions and certainty with respect to the performance of contracts by obtaining an agreement with their employees for arbitration instead of sympathetic strikes. Defendant, an employer, joined the Building Trades Employers' Association and gave a surety company a bond in favor of the association to obey its regulations and orders. The association, endeavoring to provide against strikes, arranged with the men entering their employment to sign an agreement to arbitrate their differences, and sent to each member a resolution that no members should employ workmen who had not signed. Defendant laid off his men for three weeks, when he took them back without consent of the association, and without asking them whether they had signed the arbitration agreement, and the association demanded payment of the surety on his bond because thereof. The Court

held that employers have a right to organize and refuse employment for the purpose of accomplishing any lawful object; that the order requiring defendant to abstain from employing workmen who had not signed the arbitration agreement was lawful and within the fair import of the constitution of the association, so that he was liable to the surety company, because of its payment of the penalty accruing from the breach of the bond. The *Green Bag*, Boston, January, 1906, comments upon the case as follows: In *Curran v. Galen*, 152 N. Y. 33, it was held that an agreement between a labor union and an employers' union that the latter should employ only union men is illegal. The present case holds that an agreement between members of an employers' association to employ only workmen who sign an arbitration agreement is legal.

Employers' Association—Conspiracy—Injunction. In the recent case of Employing Printers Club et al. v. Doctor Blosser Co., 50 S. E. 353, the Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed the judgment of the lower Court for the Doctor Blosser Co. It appeared that the Club formed a combination among the employing printers to control and fix the price of printing done in the city of Atlanta, and because the Company refused to affiliate with the Club they called out Company's employees, which rendered it impossible for the Company to conduct its business. Some of the employees returned to work and then unions refused to call a strike in company's shop, whereupon the members of the Club declared "open shop." At this juncture of affairs Company petitioned for an injunction and brought action for damages. The Court held that a combination of two or more persons to injure one in his trade by inducing his employees to break their contract with him, or to decline to longer continue in his employment, is, if it results in damage, actionable.

EXCERPTS

Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest.

Labor Digest from the President's Message.

Child Labor.

I renew the recommendation I made in my last annual message for an investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor of general labor conditions, especial attention to be paid to the conditions of child labor and child labor legislation in the several States. Such an investigation should take into account the various problems with which the question of child labor is connected. It is true that these problems can be actually met in most cases only by the States themselves, but it would be well for the nation to endeavor to secure and publish comprehensive information as to the conditions of the labor of children in the different States, so as to spur up those that are behindhand, and to secure approximately uniform legislation of a high character among the several States. In such a Republic as ours, the one thing that we cannot afford to neg-

lect is the problem of turning out decent citizens. The future of the nation depends upon the citizenship of the generations to come; the children of to-day are those who to-morrow will shape the destiny of our land, and we cannot afford to neglect them. The Legislature of Colorado has recommended that the national government provide some general measure for the protection from abuse of children and dumb animals throughout the United States. I lay the matter before you for what I trust will be your favorable consideration.

Hours of Labor of Railroad Employees.

The excessive hours of labor to which railroad employees in train service are in many cases subjected is also a matter which may well engage the serious attention of the Congress. The strain, both mental and physical, upon those who are engaged in the movement and operation of railroad trains under modern conditions is perhaps greater than that which exists in any other industry, and if there

are any reasons for limiting by law the hours of labor in any employment, they certainly apply with peculiar force to the employment of those upon whose vigilance and alertness in the performance of their duties the safety of all who travel by rail depends.

Employers' Liability Law.

In my annual message to the Fifty-seventh Congress, at its second session, I recommended the passage of an employers' liability law for the District of Columbia and in our navy yards. I renewed that recommendation in my message to the Fifty-eighth Congress at its second session and further suggested the appointment of a commission to make a comprehensive study of employers' liability, with a view to the enactment of a wise and constitutional law covering the subject, applicable to all industries within the scope of the federal power. I hope that such a law will be prepared and enacted as speedily as possible.

Women in Industry.

The Department of Commerce and Labor should also make a thorough investigation of the conditions of women in industry. Over five million American women are now engaged in gainful occupations; yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. There is need of full knowledge on which to base action looking toward state and municipal legislation for the protection of working women. The introduction of women into industry is working change and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the nation. The decrease in marriage, and especially in the birth rate, has been coincident with it. We must face accomplished facts, and the adjustment to factory conditions must be made, but surely it can be made with less friction and less harmful effect on family life than is now the case. This whole matter in reality forms one of the greatest sociological phenomena of our time; it is a social question of the first importance, of far greater importance than any merely political or economic question can be, and to solve it we need ample data, gathered in a sane and scientific spirit in the course of an exhaustive investigation.

Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power, but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be *ex parte* if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case; it should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law, or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course, this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

Public the Third Party.

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employee interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable

labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employee, capitalist and wage-earner, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached. But the underlying principles, the root principles, in accordance with which the problem must be solved are entirely simple. We can get justice and right dealing only if we put as of paramount importance the principle of treating a man on his worth as a man, rather than with reference to his social position, his occupation, or the class to which he belongs. There are selfish and brutal men in all ranks of life. If they are capitalists their selfishness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard to every moral restraint which interferes with the accumulation of wealth, and cold-blooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laziness, of sullen envy of the more fortunate, and of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the other, and all honest and far-seeing men should join in warning against it wherever it becomes manifest. Individual capitalist and individual wage-worker, corporation and union, are alike entitled to the protection of the law, and must alike obey the law. Moreover, in addition to mere obedience to the law, each man, if he be really a good citizen, must show broad sympathy for his neighbor and genuine desire to look at any question arising between them from the standpoint of that neighbor no less than from his own; and to this end it is essential that capitalist and wage-worker should consult freely one with the other, should each strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly partners and not enemies.

To approach the questions which inevitably arise between them solely from the standpoint which treats each side in the mass as the enemy of the other side in the mass is both wicked and foolish. In the past the most direful among the influences which have brought about the downfall of republics has ever been the growth of the class spirit, the growth of the spirit which tends to make a man subordinate the welfare of the public as a whole to the welfare of the particular class to which he belongs, the substitution of loyalty to a class for loyalty to the nation. This inevitably brings about a tendency to treat each man not on his merits as an individual, but on his position as belonging to a certain class in the community. If such a spirit grows up in this republic it will ultimately prove fatal to us, as in the past it has proved fatal to every community in which it has become dominant.

— *Message of President Theodore Roosevelt to the Fifty-ninth Congress, December, 1905.*

Labor Digest from the Governor's Message.

Child Labor.

Massachusetts has ever been among the foremost in the protection of little children. It is a matter of congratulation that the Massachusetts idea of a national investigation of child labor, with the object of its suppression in every State, has at last been adopted and urged in a message to the Congress by the President of the United States.

It is especially important at this time that Massachusetts prove her sincerity in this reform. The

force of inspectors of the District Police is no longer sufficient for thorough and frequent inspection of the rapidly increasing army of labor in our industries. I suggest the increase needed for the purpose of a more effective enforcement of laws against the employment of children.

A local force also exists, whose co-operation would be welcomed. The truant officer is or should be better posted than any other official as to the children in his district. The law now checks his willing service. I suggest the substitution for the words in chapter 106, section 4, "Truant officers *may* visit the factories, workshops and mercantile establishments," etc., of the words, "Truant officers *shall* visit the factories, workshops and mercantile establishments," etc. The truant officer is now allowed without a warrant to have an illiterate child to school if it is engaged in play. He should be given, what he has not now, the same power over the same child if engaged at work. The truant officer discovering a child below the legal age at work is now merely permitted to report the case to the local school boards and other officials, in a long system of circumlocution. I suggest that the truant officer, with evidence of such a breach of law in his possession, be not merely permitted but ordered to report directly and at once to the district attorney.

Agents of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics report to me that a shameful trade exists, which supplies for money false age and schooling certificates to children under age. This report is confirmed by the District Police. Employers notable in their desire not only to obey but to promote the law have been deceived and victimized by this practice. The present penalty for the forcing of a child of tender years into a factory by the perjury of unnatural parents or others is a trivial fine. I shall leave it to your sense of justice whether a light fine without imprisonment is punishment severe enough for law-breakers who to-day in Massachusetts traffic not only in the toil but in the health and lives of little children. — *Address of His Excellency, Curtis Guild, Jr., to the Two Branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 4, 1906*

Digest on Commerce and Business Interests from the Mayor's Message.

Business Development.

I desire to call your especial attention to the great importance to the city of constant attention to the improvement of conditions affecting our business and manufacturing interests. The encouragement of commercial and industrial activity is an important municipal interest. In fact, the welfare of the community is so entirely dependent on business development that it is not too much to say that it should be considered a matter of fundamental importance. Business activity and enterprise means prosperity for professional men, as well as for merchants and manufacturers; and no class in the community is so immediately affected as the wage-earners, to whom it means steady employment and good wages.

The National Government is doing much towards the improvement of our harbor, and if we wish to reap the full benefits of this great work we must see that commensurate facilities are provided on land. The improvement of our water front and wharves, of our railroad and terminal facilities, and of our traffic streets, should have your careful consideration. If we can so improve the condition of our heavy teaming thoroughfare that a larger load can be hauled with less delay from congestion,

we can bring to Boston business which would otherwise go elsewhere. If we can properly and safely second the recent ruling of the Railroad Commissioners that new freight terminals should be established in the South Bay district, by providing streets suitable for heavy teaming, we shall give to Roxbury and South Boston more factories to employ our people.

As bearing upon this general subject, I may say that in the near future I intend calling the attention of the city government to the absolute necessity of providing for the construction of a new cross-city teaming transportation thoroughfare between the North and South Stations.

Complaint is made that our building laws are unduly severe on manufacturing plants, and that they do not permit the modern type of factory buildings, one or two stories in height, with large floor areas, even in the outlying districts. This subject should be investigated, and if our laws are unduly severe, either in the restrictions on form of construction, or in requirements unnecessarily increasing the cost of building, action should be taken to secure such changes as can safely be made.

I would also call to your attention the value of establishing thoroughly cordial relations between the city government and the business interests, and of inspiring confidence that the city government means to encourage the business development of the city. This is not a sentimental idea, but an eminently practical one, for there is no force more potent to bring business to Boston than to convince the outside world that Boston wants business and will take care of it when it comes.

Co-operation of Business Organizations.

I realize that in dealing with a variety of questions closely connected with the commercial interests of the community the Mayor can derive great benefit from the advice and assistance of representatives of our leading business and trade organizations. Entertaining a sincere ambition to do something during my term of office to advance the business prosperity of our people, I shall at all times be glad to listen to the views of our leading merchants and men of affairs, and I desire to invite their co-operation in some regular and formal manner. I intend particularly to ask some properly constituted committee to investigate the whole subject of our water front and maritime facilities, and to report upon the advisability of supplementing or extending the work now done by the national and State governments in connection with our harbor and its commerce by the creation of some city department, which might be designated as a dock commission, to take such action as may properly fall within the province of our municipal authority.

We are not holding our own in foreign commerce compared with some other cities, having fallen from second place to fifth as a port. Our prosperity is so bound up with commerce, both foreign and coastwise, that every remedial action that the keenest business intelligence can possibly suggest should surely be taken for the conservation of our interests. Much can be done by business agencies to promote closer relations between the people of Boston and those of other centres, both in New England and in Canada, and so to increase the business of Boston as a great distributing centre. Our business men and our citizens generally are in favor, as they have repeatedly shown by overwhelming majorities, of the closest possible relations with the people of Canada. In Boston, at

least, this is no question of partisan politics, but of plain business advantage. In the promotion of reciprocity with our neighbors to the North, and of every policy or action which can increase the business earnings and profits of our citizens, I shall deem it my duty and privilege to avail myself of the fullest possible co-operation from all who have by their own success proved their ability to lead in these lines, and have thereby incurred an obligation to serve their less fortunate fellow-citizens.

Improved Railroad Facilities.

The location of Boston, in the northeastern corner of the United States, and its position with reference to, and its business relations with, the city of New York, the great commercial centre of the country, make its railroad connections to the West and to the South a matter of vital importance. It is very unfortunate for Boston that the ownership of the great railroad system connecting her with New York—the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—has passed so completely under the control of capitalists outside of Massachusetts that we are scarcely represented in its management or considered in its policies.

This great corporation, which has absorbed our formerly independent and locally controlled railroads, seems inclined to abuse the monopoly of our freight and passenger traffic which it has unfortunately acquired, and fails to show proper consideration for the needs of this traffic. The prosperity of Boston is peculiarly dependent upon the best possible railroad facilities, and every possible agency and influence, public and private, should be brought to bear to secure proper recognition of our interests. It is to be hoped that some way can be found to secure more liberal treatment of our people by this railroad than they have received in the past. The construction of a canal through Cape Cod would afford us some measure of relief, and Boston should use every effort to secure the undertaking of this important work by the national government or the State.

The persistent disregard by the management of the above mentioned corporation not only of the interests of Boston but of those of its own stockholders is shown by the fact that it has for six years allowed the valuable terminals of the Boston and Providence Railroad, comprising over sixteen acres in the heart of the city, to stand idle, to the great damage of all adjacent property. It is an abuse of its powers for a railroad to hold so long unused property originally acquired for railroad purposes only and which it has no right to retain for any other purpose. I intend, if necessary, to invoke the authority of the Railroad Commission to see if this injury to the property interests of the city cannot be terminated.

Building Operations.

Insufficient consideration has been given in the past to a source of municipal prosperity and revenue vital to the well-being of the city, namely, building operations. The chief source of revenue derived by a city comes from taxes upon land and buildings, and if land is not developed by the erection of buildings the revenue that might be secured from the increased value of the land, and from the buildings erected thereon, is lost. Within the past year there has been a marked decline in building operations, which has resulted in serious loss to the City Treasury. In the year 1904 these operations amounted to

\$18,782,067. It is not possible at this time to give the exact figures for the year 1905, but an approximate estimate places the total at about \$13,000,000, a loss of over 30 per cent.

A comparison with New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago illustrates how serious this building depression in Boston has been. While Boston during the year 1905 has suffered a decrease of 30 per cent, Philadelphia shows an increase of 16 per cent, Chicago of 40 per cent, and the boroughs of Bronx and Manhattan in the city of New York made a gain of 67 per cent. The appended table shows the value of the building operations in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston during the years 1904 and 1905:

CITIES.	1904	1905	Percentages of Increase or Decrease
New York (Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx), . . .	\$92,000,000	\$154,000,000	+67
Chicago, . . .	44,602,340	62,400,000	+40
Philadelphia, . . .	28,967,760	33,756,795	+16
Boston, . . .	18,782,067	13,000,000	-30

These figures demonstrate that new life must be infused into our building operations by improving in some manner the conditions affecting them, unless Boston is ready to permit the decline to continue. It is possible that our building laws are too severe, and this whole subject should be carefully inquired into for the purpose of ascertaining whether these laws are responsible in any degree for the present falling off.

The Tenement House Commission appointed by Mayor Collins April 15, 1903, has presented a report of great value on this subject, which is one of pressing urgency. Boston, with its 7,000 tenement houses, should not lag behind in the movement for reform, which, starting in New York in 1901, has spread to Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities. I recommend thorough consideration of all measures designed to ensure for the people well-constructed and well-lighted homes, provided with sufficient air space and sanitary conveniences.—*Address of His Honor, John F. Fitzgerald, to the Boston City Council, Jan. 1, 1906.*

Manufacturing Combines.

Consul-General Guenther reports that a short time ago the leading German manufacturers of derricks convened at Frankfort and resolved to combine with the Association of German Machine Works for the purpose of protecting their trade interests and to establish uniform terms and rates in conducting the business of that branch of manufacture. The plush manufacturers of France aim to establish a trade league for the purpose of regulating prices of their products, terms of sale, etc. They invited the German plush manufacturers to their convention, which was held at Paris on November 18, and the latter accepted. The movement for financial and manufacturing combines and fusions is still going on in the countries of continental Europe.—*Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 2459.*

Value of Publicity.

The success of the Germans in commerce and in manufactures, says a French paper of consider-

able prominence, is due to the fact that the German papers daily, weekly, and monthly furnish the commercial and industrial classes with exact and timely information about trade and industrial movements in all parts of the world. French daily papers, it complains, ignore such subjects, giving space to political polemics, records of crimes, etc. Much of the space given now to divers uninteresting things might be more profitably employed in giving daily readers the records of the world's movements in trade and in industrial development.

To remedy an existing evil, Charles II. Stephan, a distinguished French writer on economic and commercial subjects, has proposed a co-operative press movement by which the facts about French products will be better exploited and brought before the outside world. His plan is to have the leading papers of Paris and the large cities devote a half of the front page to foreign trade and industrial movements. If this is done it is sure to be followed by the papers of the small provincial towns until it becomes the recognized way of recording such significant facts. Other publications—technical, industrial, commercial, etc.—are sure to follow. The value of such a service no man may measure. It will give to the merchants and manufacturers of France, gratis, information that would cost considerable money if they had to go out to get it, or to send agents after it. Many leading members of the French Government are lending encouragement to this movement, for they hope to see in its success the still greater success of France.—*Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 2454.*

Incorporation of Trade Unions.

Labor has been urged to acquire the status of corporate bodies, on the ground that responsibility should accompany power. As a rule, the unions shrink from incorporation, and the real reason, whether they are fully conscious of it or not, may be found in the chaotic state of the law bearing on their rights, powers, and liabilities. They apprehend continual litigation and malicious attacks upon their funds. The most law-abiding of them do not know how far they may go, and where they must stop. It is sufficient to refer, for illustrative purposes, to the Wabash injunction, so called, which restrained the officers of one of the best-managed unions from calling a strike which the men themselves had authorized and directed them to call. The order was subsequently dissolved, but it is, nevertheless, regarded in certain circles as a precedent.—*Victor S. Yarros in the Monthly Review of Reviews.*

Incorporation of trade unions is not only the sincere desire of English judges and American employers, but also of the Austrian government. In November, 1902, a decree was issued by the Austrian Department of the Interior and of Justice putting trade unions under strict governmental supervision and greatly increasing their liabilities by applying to them an old "imperial patent" relating to incorporated companies.

In January, 1903, some 150 mass meetings of trade unionists were arranged and protest entered against the measures of the government.

The labor representatives took up the matter in Parliament and warned the ministers against depriving the Austrian workmen of their last resort in time of distress because the trade unions would be destroyed in case the imperial patent relating to

incorporated companies were applied to the labor organizations.

All labor unions and labor journals strongly requested the repeal of the decree. On February 14, 1903, a departmental order was issued by the Minister of the Interior instructing the administrative authorities that the imperial patent relating to incorporated companies shall not be applied to trade unions. This is a victory for trade unionism.—*Hans Fehlinger in the American Federationist.*

Protection of Workers.

Consul-General Bradley, of Manchester, forwards the new regulations to govern spinning mills recently issued by the British home secretary. The factory and workshop act of 1901 declares self-acting mules to be dangerous to life and limb, and the new regulations provide that certain parts of such mules must be securely fenced, so far as is reasonably practicable, unless it can be shown that by position or construction the mules are equally as safe as they would be if securely fenced. The regulations provide that it shall be the duty of the operator of every self-acting mule to take all reasonable care to insure that no child cleans any part or under any part thereof while the mule is in motion by the aid of mechanical power; that no woman, young person, or child works between the fixed and traversing parts thereof while the mule is in motion by the aid of mechanical power, and that no person is in the space between the fixed and traversing parts thereof unless the mule is stopped on the outward run. No self-acting mule is to be started or restarted except by the operator or at his express order nor until he has ascertained that no person is in the space between the fixed and traversing parts thereof.—*Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 2446.*

Federal Taxation of State Business.

State liquor dispensaries may be taxed by the national government, even though it may be claimed that the state in any given case derives no profit from the sale of the liquor. This was the conclusion reached by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *The State of South Carolina v. The United States*. The action was originally instituted by the state of South Carolina to recover \$20,000 paid to the revenue officers of the national government on account of the sale of liquor by the state and county dispensers under the dispensary law. The tax has been collected since 1893, notwithstanding the argument on the part of the state that since the business was not done for profit it should not be taxed. The state's petition was dismissed by the Court of Claims on the ground, among others, that the real purpose of the state was money making.

Some questions of large import were raised upon the argument on appeal. It was contended on the part of the state that as the United States was beyond the reach of state taxation, so the State was equally beyond the reach of federal taxation, and that neither the property nor the agencies and instrumentalities employed by the state for the transaction of its business could be subject to the burden of federal taxation. It was urged on the other side that while this might be true as to strictly governmental functions, yet when the state engaged in what was looked upon at the time of the adoption of the constitution as a private business, the individuals acting for the state in the transaction of

that business became amenable to the taxing powers of the United States.

The Supreme Court, speaking through Mr. Justice Brewer, took the broad general ground that there is no constitutional limitation on the power of the general government to collect license taxes, and that the framers of the Constitution in granting full power over license taxes to the national government meant that the power should be complete, and never imagined that the states by extending their functions could practically destroy it. It was not anticipated that a state would attempt to monopolize any business theretofore carried on by individuals. In the case before the court the tax was not imposed on any property belonging to the state, but was a charge on a business before any profits were realized therefrom. Under the rulings of the court heretofore the doctrine has been worked out that the exemption of state agencies and instrumentalities from national taxation is limited to those which are of a strictly governmental character, and does not extend to those which are used by the state in the carrying on of an ordinary private business.

Some of the possible results of accepting the doctrine contended for by the state of South Carolina were pointed out by Mr. Justice Brewer. The right of the state to control the sale of liquor by the dispensary system has, he said, been conceded, and in one year the profits of the business amounted to \$500,000. Musing the thought of profit with the necessity of regulation might, the justice said, induce the state to take possession in like manner of tobacco, oleomargarine, and all other objects of internal revenue taxation. If one state found the procedure so profitable other states might follow, and thus the whole body of internal revenue taxation would be stricken down. The situation as regards the national finances would be rendered still more serious if recently advocated doctrines looking to the extension of state activity should gain ground, unless the doctrine of exemption asserted by the South Carolina authorities should be negatived. It is needless to say that the trend of federal judicial opinion—a most active force in our constitutional development—has been steadily in the other direction.—*Bradstreet's, December 16, 1905.*

Unemployed Workmen Law, Nottingham.

The Nottingham city council has appointed the local committee prescribed by the unemployed workmen act of the recent session of Parliament, and has taken other measures to effectuate its provisions. The act does not contemplate any interference with or enlargement of the powers and duties of the existing guardians of the poor nor relief by gifts of money or goods. It is designed merely to assist people out of work to make their own living. Pursuant to the provisions of the act the Nottingham council appointed 16 of its own members, 12 from the local board of guardians and seven from persons experienced in the relief of distress—35 in all—as a distress committee.

Powers and Duties.

The powers and duties of this body, as prescribed by the law, amplified and clarified by rules and regulations of the local government board are substantially as follows:

(1) Obtaining information with reference to the unemployed. This information is to extend to a large number of particulars to be entered in a record paper. The distress committee are also to keep a

register for recording the names, addresses, and particulars of each person who makes application. They are also to keep at all times ready for use an alphabetical index. The committee are required by their officer or by one of themselves personally to investigate every application, and when necessary to communicate with the board of guardians thereon.

(2) Under certain conditions the distress committee may aid emigration of an unemployed person and his dependents. The committee, however, can only aid emigration when it is ascertained that the unemployed person will be forthwith put into a position to obtain regular work or means of supporting himself and any of his dependents.

Removal of Unemployed.

(3) The distress committee can aid the removal of the unemployed to another area within the limits of England and Wales. This power, however, is limited to those cases in which the unemployed will be put at once in a position to obtain regular work, or other means of supporting himself and any of his dependents, and in which suitable dwelling accommodation for the person or persons to be removed can be provided at the place of destination. Further, that such regular work will be of such duration or that the facilities for other employment will be such as to afford reasonable expectation that the persons removed will not become chargeable to the poor rate at any time during the period of 12 months after such removal.

(4) The distress committee may provide or contribute toward the provision of work. This power, however, is limited by stringent conditions. The work must be of actual and substantial utility. Each person employed must be subject to effectual supervision. Each such person must perform every task allotted to him with diligence, and must attain a certain standard of efficiency. Each person shall be employed as far as possible continuously, with such absence only as may be necessary to search for work elsewhere. Under certain conditions the distress committee must satisfy themselves that the cost for lodgings and maintenance of the wife, children, and dependents will be defrayed by deductions from the remuneration of the person employed. There are other conditions also as to the total remuneration which may be earned by unskilled laborers. In no case may the provision of temporary work continue for longer than 16 weeks in any period of 12 months, except with the consent of the local government board. The distress committee can contribute toward the provision of temporary work in those cases only in which the work is provided by a local authority or public body.

Farms and Colonies.

(5) The distress committee may establish a farm colony. This can only be done with the consent of the local government board, and such information must be supplied to that board as will enable the members of that board to satisfy themselves as to the propriety of such a step, and that all expenses incurred in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and working of the farm colony may be reasonably expected to be defrayed out of voluntary contributions or otherwise than out of contributions by any council. If a farm colony is established powers are conferred upon the distress committee, with the consent of the local government board, to provide accommodations for persons working upon the land. The local government

board are to be satisfied that the cost of such temporary accommodation will be supplied by voluntary contributions.

(6) The distress committee is authorized to accept donations. The accounts of the distress committee are to be audited by an auditor appointed by the local government board with powers of surcharge.

There are provisions enabling the distress committee to borrow money for the purchase of land.

The powers of the distress committee are confined to applicants who are of good character who have not sufficient means of maintaining themselves and their dependents, and who have not during the period of 12 months immediately preceding the date

of their application been in receipt of relief, other than medical relief, at the cost of the poor rate.

It is expected that the operation of the law will add a penny in the pound (equivalent to about four mills on the dollar of assessed value) to local taxation. It is hoped, however, that the brightening trade prospects will tend to ease the committee's work.

General public opinion as heard in current talk is hardly commendatory of the law, passed, it is declared, merely to satisfy a hard-times clamor for relief. In any case, the situation bristles with all sorts of difficulties, and the various distress committees have a perplexing task on their hands.—*Consul Mahin, Nottingham, Daily Consular and Trade Reports.*

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

Growth of Boston Savings Banks.

The savings banks of Boston have shown a gradual growth from year to year, indicating a diffusion of prosperity throughout the community. There were 17 savings banks in 1896 with deposits of \$142,385,563, while in 1905 there were 19 with deposits of \$207,430,700, a gain in 10 years of \$65,095,137, or 45.72 per cent. The following table, compiled from the reports of the Massachusetts Commissioners of Savings Banks, shows the growth of Boston savings banks:

YEARS.	Number of Banks	Deposits	Loans
1896,	17	\$142,385,563	\$92,653,981
1897,	18	149,413,228	101,021,681
1898,	18	154,094,221	98,676,737
1899,	18	161,388,268	105,863,888
1900,	18	166,801,555	106,265,609
1901,	18	171,705,008	115,529,608
1902,	18	181,139,317	122,492,314
1903,	19	187,780,901	131,372,861
1904,	19	196,326,312	134,758,501
1905,	19	207,430,700*	141,211,483*

—*Dun's Review, Jan. 13, 1906.*

* Estimated.

Co-operative Banks of Boston.

The Co-operative banks are of small importance compared with the other banking institutions. The following table shows the growth of these banks from 1896 to 1905, the number increasing from 16 to 19.

YEARS	Dues Capital (Deposits)	Profits Capital (Undivided Earnings)	Loans
1896,	\$4,309,628	\$705,282	\$4,949,246
1897,	4,475,608	783,290	4,940,532
1898,	4,602,482	792,099	4,971,510
1899,	4,740,717	799,990	5,119,651
1900,	4,873,423	789,333	5,234,243
1901,	5,029,478	783,792	5,370,227
1902,	5,295,378	817,791	5,659,662
1903,	5,778,057	897,012	6,321,783
1904,	6,237,092	945,459	6,920,723
1905,	6,783,049*	981,143*	7,334,826*

—*Dun's Review, Jan. 13, 1906.*

* Estimated.

Failures in the United States, 1905.

The number of business embarrassments in the United States in 1905, according to *Broadstreet's*, was 9,967, or 450 less than in the previous year. The liabilities were smaller by \$21,876,409, and the assets amounted to \$10,653,347 less than in 1904.

CLASSIFICATION.	1905	1904	Percentages of decrease in 1905 against 1904
Number of embarrassments,	9,967	10,417	4.32
Assets,	\$65,037,985	\$75,691,332	14.07
Liabilities,	121,771,942	143,648,351	15.29

The percentage of assets to liabilities in 1905 was 53.41, which compares with 52.69 in 1904.

In 1905, of the 1,352,947 concerns in business in the United States, 9,967, or 0.74 per cent, failed, as compared with 0.72 per cent in 1904. With the exception of the year 1904, this is the smallest percentage of failures since 1880. These figures prove the incorrectness of the tradition that the larger portion of those who enter business fail. The number of concerns in business in 1905 increased by 45,201 over 1904. The net addition of new concerns (35,234) was over three and one-half times the number of those failing, which is evidence of very satisfactory trade conditions.

The causes of the failures are classified under 11 headings in the following table, with percentages:

CAUSES OF FAILURES.	FAILURES FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES IN 1905		Percentages in 1904
	Number	Percentages	
Incompetence,	2,428	24	23
Inexperience,	481	5	5
Lack of capital,	3,329	33	32
Unwise credits,	346	4	3
Speculation,	75	1	1
Neglect,	285	3	3
Extravagance,	105	1	1
Fraud,	919	9	9
Specific conditions,	1,629	16	19
Failures of others,	218	2	3
Competition,	152	2	1
TOTAL,	9,967	100	100

The first eight causes, due to the faults of those failing, constitute 80 per cent of all the failures in 1905, those caused by circumstances beyond the insolvents' control being 20 per cent. Lack of capital, or, what is equivalent, the effort to do too large a volume of business for the capital employed, was the cause assigned for 33 per cent. Incompetence, due to poor selection of vocation, poor judgment or management, or actual unfitness for business entered upon accounted for 24 per cent of the year's failures. Specific conditions, such as financial panic or depression, fires, floods, crop failures, and any other cause beyond the individual's control amounted to 16 per cent of all the failures.

Minors Employed in Marlborough.

In a recent examination the Superintendent of the School Department of the city of Marlborough, Massachusetts, reported that the number of minors employed in the various mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the city approximated 1,000, of whom 44 were unable to read and write simple sentences in the English language. Of this number 39, however, were able to read and write in their own language.

Population of the Netherlands.

On December 31, 1904, the Netherlands counted 5,509,659 inhabitants, 2,730,505 being males and 2,779,154 females. The aggregate population of the 24 cities and towns having more than 20,000 inhabitants was 2,049,779, the males numbering 978,508 and the females 1,071,271, the remaining 1,079 communities aggregating 3,459,880 persons, with 1,751,997 males and 1,707,883 females. — *Tijdschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* No. 12. 's-Gravenhage, Holland, 1905.

Population, Danish Monarchy.

The following table shows the figures obtained by the census taken in Denmark in 1901:

DIVISIONS.	POPULATION		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Iceland, . . .	37,583	40,887	78,470
Danish West Indies, . .	14,043	16,444	30,527
Faroe Islands, . .	7,377	7,853	15,230
Greenland, . .	5,612	6,281	11,893
Denmark, proper : .	1,193,448	1,256,092	2,449,540
DANISH MONARCHY, .	1,258,063	1,327,597	2,585,660

The number of physically defective persons reported in 1901 is shown in the following table:

CLASSES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Blind, . . .	536	511	1,047
Deaf and dumb, . .	795	595	1,390
Idiotic,	1,737	1,466	3,203
Insane,	1,934	2,263	4,197
TOTAL,	5,002	4,835	9,837

Of the entire number of defective persons reported 5,261, or 53.48 per cent, were in institutions — *Statistik Aarborg, Denmark, 1905. Copenhagen, December, 1905.*

Business Failures in Canada, 1905.

In Canada during the year 1905, there were reported by *Bradstreet's* 1,430 failures, or 21.70 more than in

1904; the liabilities were 38.53 per cent greater. Fifty-five per cent of its failures were due to lack of capital, as compared with 62 per cent in 1904, and 70 per cent in 1903. Incompetence was the cause of 18 per cent of the number, fraud eight per cent, specific conditions seven per cent, and other causes 12 per cent.

Co-operative Associations, Germany.

On January 1, 1905, there were 23,221 co-operative associations in Germany with 3,409,571 members, 7,156 associations (30.82 per cent of the total) with 1,593,178 members, being limited liability companies; 14,272 societies (61.46 per cent of the total) with 1,901,122 members were credit associations. — *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1905. Berlin.*

Changes in Population in Italy.

On July 1, 1903, the population of Italy was estimated at 33,088,725. During the year 1903 there were reported 237,211 marriages, 1,042,090 births, or 31.49 for each 1,000 inhabitants, and 736,311 deaths. Of the children born 535,635 were male and 506,455 female. Of the deaths reported 179,109 were of children less than one year old, 68,319 of children one year old but under two, 26,510 two years old but under three, 14,688 three years but under four, and 10,079 four years but under five, making an aggregate of 298,705 deaths among children under five years old, or 40.57 per cent of the total number of deaths during the year — *Movimento della Popolazione nell' Anno 1903, Rome, 1905.*

Labor Accidents in Italy.

During the first three months of 1905, 24,360 accidents to workingmen in Italy were reported, all but 98 of these occurring in employments subject to the compulsory insurance law; 132 of the accidents, or 0.54 per cent, resulted in death. The greatest number of accidents in a single industry, 5,851, occurred in the manufacture of metallic goods, machinery, etc., the next highest number being 3,337 in mining. Of the entire number of persons injured 22,962 were males and 1,398 females. Thirty-nine of the victims were under 12 years old, 992 between 12 and 15 years, 5,240 between 15 and 21 years, 8,997 between 21 and 30 years, 5,224 between 30 and 40 years, 4,386 between 40 and 55 years, 1,116 over 55 years, the ages of the remaining 366 persons being unknown. — *Boletin del Ufficio del Lavoro, Rome, Italy, November, 1905.*

Working Population, Zürich.

The preliminary figures published in October for the occupation census of the Canton of Zürich, Switzerland, which was taken August 9, 1905, show that there were 63,978 establishments in the Canton giving employment to 220,309 persons, the total population of the Canton, as given by the census of December 1, 1900, being 431,066. Of the whole number of establishments, 22,521 were classified as agricultural, 32,307 as mercantile and manufacturing, and 9,150 as household-industrial establishments. Only 3,430 establishments, or 5.36 per cent of the entire number, were reported as using motors. — *Vorläufige Ergebnisse der eidgenössischen Betriebszählung, Canton of Zürich, Aug. 9, 1905.*

Industries in Germany.

Industrial establishments in Germany numbered 184,270 in 1903, against 178,936 in 1902, and employed 5,054,468 persons, 4,045,427 being males and 1,009,041

females. Of the female employees 3,523 were under 14 years of age, 106,175 between 14 and 16 years, 328,535 between 16 and 21 years, and 570,803 over 21 years. Of the males 5,391 were under 14 years, 221,759 between 14 and 16 years, and 3,818,277 over 16 years. The single industries having the greatest number of establishments were the preparation of foods, etc., with 58,521 establishments and 514,527 employees, stone and clay work with 24,203 establishments and 592,270 employees, woodworking with 23,358 establishments and 300,315 employees, metal working with 18,823 establishments and 429,248 employees, textile industry with 13,559 establishments and 802,452 employees, manufacture of machinery, etc., with 12,640 establishments and 684,581 employees. The greatest number of employees in a single industry appear in mining, quarrying, etc., 863,083 employees being reported in 4,042 establishments. — *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1905. Berlin.*

Strikes and Lockouts in Sweden.

During the first six months of 1905, there were 105 strikes and lockouts reported in Sweden; 10 began in January, 15 in February, 12 in March, 16 in April, 42 in May, and 10 in June. They involved about 690 employers and over 25,800 employees. In 32 cases the strikes resulted in success for the employees, in 24 cases in success for the employers, and in 33 cases in compromises; eight strikes were pending at the close of June and in eight cases results were not stated. In 75 strikes, or 71.43 per cent of the entire number, the strikers were wholly or partially organized. Dissatisfaction regarding wages caused 64 strikes, organization 13 strikes, conditions of employment six strikes, various other matters being responsible for the remaining 22 strikes. Fifty-one strikes, or 48.57 per cent of the whole number, lasted less than seven days. — *Meddelanden från K. Kommerskollegi, Afdelning för Arbetsstatistik, 1905, Nos. 2 and 3. Stockholm.*

Factory Inspection in Denmark.

Factory inspectors in Denmark are charged with the application of labor laws and the inspection of steam boilers. The service is conducted by a director, assisted by a secretary and a technical agent. In addition there are 22 inspectors divided among 18 inspection districts.

From April 1, 1904, to March 31, 1905, the inspectors made 14,689 official visits covering 99 per cent of manufacturing establishments and 98 per cent of other establishments. The average length of working day for children, limited by law to 5½ hours, was found to be four hours, while the average hours of labor for persons over 18 years of age were 9.83 hours a day.

The following table shows the percentages of persons over 18 years of age employed for a specified number of hours a day during 1903 and 1904:

HOURS OF LABOR.	PERCENTAGES	
	1903	1904
8 or under,	3.4	2.8
8½,	2.1	2.2
9,	11.7	12.2
9½,	9.9	9.4
10,	60.6	61.7
10½,	8.0	7.7
11 and over,	4.3	4.0
TOTAL,	100.0	100.0

Mortality in Prussia.

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, writes that during the year 1904, 702,147 persons died in the Kingdom of Prussia, 365,495 males and 336,652 females. Of this number 175,477 (89,375 males and 86,102 females) died of the following diseases: 69,326 of tuberculosis, 54,815 of inflammation of the lungs, 14,162 of diphtheria and croup, 12,951 of whooping cough, 10,202 of scarlet fever, 7,367 of measles, 4,395 of puerperal fever, 2,867 of typhus, 275 of dysentery, and 17 of small-pox. These figures again show the great ravages of tuberculosis. Of each 10,000 persons living January 1, 1904, 19.21 died of this disease. Only inflammation of the lungs comes somewhat near to the number of tuberculosis victims, namely, 15.19 of each 10,000 persons. Of diphtheria 3.92, of whooping cough 3.34, of scarlet fever 2.83, of measles 2.04, of puerperal fever 1.22, of typhus 0.79 died of each 10,000 persons. Of dysentery eight and of small-pox less than one in 1,000,000. These figures do not vary materially from those for 1903. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 2437.*

Friendly Society, Vienna.

The Friendly Society for apprentice girls and young working-women, in Vienna, Austria, maintains, as its chief activity, a free employment agency. It makes a point of extending advice and protection to the girls and women for whom it finds work, and, to the best of its ability, exercises a generally beneficial influence over them. To this end, representatives of the society visit the girls from time to time at their work and in their homes, and keep the society informed of the conditions under which they work and live. The society maintains also an apprentice girls' retreat, offering the girls a place in which to spend leisure hours, especially Saturday afternoons, and providing lectures and entertainments, educational classes, a library, etc., for their intellectual and moral uplifting. In many cases the society gives clothing to the girls, and has in a few instances paid the fees of girls entering upon or completing apprenticeship.

The twelfth yearly report of the society states that 735 girls frequented the retreat during 1904. More demands are received by the society for help than for employment, so that in 1904 out of 293 applications filed only 141 could be filled. The expenses of the society for the year amounted to about \$900 and the assets at the close of the year were over \$4,200. — *Soziale Rundschau, July, 1905. Vienna.*

Vital Statistics of Ireland.

Consul Gunsaulus, of Cork, writes that some valuable and interesting figures are given in the annual report of the registrar-general of Ireland, just issued, covering the fiscal year 1904. According to this report the estimated population of Ireland had fallen, in the middle of the year 1905, to 4,402,192. It appears that during 1904 the marriages registered in Ireland numbered 22,961, the births 103,811, and the deaths 79,513. The marriage rate, which is 5.22 per 1,000 of the estimated population, shows an increase of 0.01 as compared with that for the year 1903, and is 21 per cent above the average rate for the ten years from 1894 to 1903, and the highest rate for any of these years. As to the birth rate (23.5 per 1,000) it shows an increase of 0.5 as compared with that for the preceding year, and is also 0.5 above the average rate for the ten years — 1894-1903. The death rate (18.1 per 1,000) is 0.6 above the rate for the preceding year, and 0.1 above the average rate for the ten years from 1894 to 1903. The natural increase of population recorded, or excess of births over deaths, was 24,298; the loss by

emigration amounted to 36,902; a decrease of 12,604 in the population would thus appear to have taken place during the year; but against this decrease there is a set-off in immigration, of which no official record has been obtained. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 2459.*

Race Suicide in England.

England's birth rate is declining. It touched its highest point since registration began in 1838, in 1876. To-day it is at its lowest. The children of the most prolific mothers — those of 1876 — are the most unproductive mothers. The reason assigned for the frightful decline is "the decay of the maternal instinct." Only 75 per cent as many little ones see the light now, or remain in it, as saw it 30 years ago. No one factor, however, can account for the entire falling off.

The fact is there are many causes. Notably among the most prominent is the advanced age at which persons marry and the fact that a great many never marry. Previous to 1876 the marriage rate was 16 to 17½ per 1,000. To-day it is 15½. The claim made for years by leading economists that population was supposed to vary with the food supply is being doubted. It fails to hold good in England, for at no time in the past was food so cheap or so abundant as it is to-day.

Possibly, says one writer, "rent, the rates, and taxes have more to do with the question than has the price of wheat." The fact of the matter is, the question is beyond the best men in the Empire. It baffles everybody from the humblest to the highest. In the fight for first place that is on, it means, or may mean, a great deal to England whether her birth rate is small or large. A short crop of little ones in 1905 and in each succeeding year means a short crop of men for the army, navy, mills, shops, farms, ships, factories, and colonies of England 25 or 30 years hence. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 2437.*

Pauperism in the United Kingdom.

England and Wales.

The rise in the total number of paupers which took place in each of the three years 1901-1903 was followed by a much larger increase during 1904, the numbers relieved on January 1, 1905, being 7.3 per cent greater than for the corresponding time in 1904. The average rate of increase in the previous three years was only 2.8 per cent. The mean number, including casual and insane paupers, receiving indoor relief in 1905 was 222,217, while 542,891 persons received outdoor relief. The total mean number relieved during 1905, including casual and insane, aggregated 884,365. In 1904 the number receiving indoor relief was 211,019, and the number of outdoor relief 511,441 (both these classes including casual and insane), while all classes relieved during 1904 (including casual) numbered 837,680.

The aggregate expenditure of poor relief and the rate per head of the population were higher in 1903-04 than in any previous year. The total expenditure for the year ending March 25, 1904, amounted to over thirteen and one-third million pounds (about \$65,000,000), each pauper accounting for nearly 16£ (\$77.88) on the average, which amounted to 8s. (\$1.95) per head of the population.

Scotland.

The total number of paupers of all classes in Scotland on May 15, 1904, was 105,624, an increase of 2,608 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. The number of indoor ordinary poor was 12,827, outdoor poor 78,413, lunatic poor 14,384, total poor 105,624.

The total expenditure on poor relief in the year ending May 15, 1904, was 1,300,743£ (\$6,329,415), equivalent to 5s. 7½d. (\$1.37) per head of the population, or 12£ 6s. 3½d. (\$59.92) per person relieved.

Ireland.

The daily average number of all persons in receipt of relief in Ireland for the year ending April 1, 1905, was 101,251, representing nearly 23 per 1,000 of the population. For the year ending March, 1904, the indoor relief included 43,561 persons, the outdoor 56,672, showing a total of 100,233 persons relieved. The number was slightly increased in 1905. The indoor poor numbered 43,586, the outdoor poor 57,665, the aggregate being 101,251 persons. The total expenditure of poor relief in Ireland in the year ending September 30, 1904, was 1,012,970£ (\$4,929,112), giving 10£ 2s. 7½d. (\$49.29) per persons relieved, or 4s. 7½d. (\$1.12) per head of the population. — *Board of Trade Labour Gazette, December, 1905.*

Fatal Industrial Accidents and Diseases by Occupations in Great Britain, 1905.

During the year ending November 30, 1905, there were reported to the Board of Trade of Great Britain, as killed in the course of their employment, 2,797 workpeople, exclusive of seamen, this number being 159 more than in 1904. The number of fatal accidents to seamen for 1905 was 1,506, an increase of 433 as compared with 1904.

The following table shows the accidents classified by the trades in which they occurred, during the year ending November 30, 1905, with comparative figures for 1904:

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE KILLED DURING	
	1905	1904
Railway service,	458	420
Mines and quarries,	1,239	1,143
Factories and workshops,	768	716
Docks, warehouses, buildings, and laundries,	282	296
Reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894,	50	63
Seamen,	1,506	1,073
TOTAL,	4,303	3,711

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during the year ending November 30, 1905, was 671, consisting of 601 cases of lead poisoning, seven of mercurial poisoning, three of phosphorous poisoning, one of arsenic poisoning, and 59 of anthrax. Forty-five deaths were reported, 22 of which were due to lead poisoning, one to phosphorous poisoning, and 15 to anthrax. Compared with the year ending November 30, 1904, the reports for 1905 show an increase of 25 cases of poisoning and anthrax, and an increase of 13 deaths from such causes.

Prosperity in Lancashire Cotton Mills.

It is estimated that new cotton mills with a capacity of nearly 5,000,000 spindles are now in course of erection in Lancashire. These new English mills have as many spindles as are in the whole of India and two-thirds as many as are in our Southern States. This increase in Lancashire is equal to five per cent in the spinning capacity of the world, and is equal to 10 per

cent of the spindles already in England; 20 per cent of those in the United States; two-thirds of the spindles in the South; five-sixths of those in France; or all the spindles in India. This remarkable increase is due to a prosperity that has no parallel in the English cotton trade. . . .

This prosperity is due to a combination of conditions. Some are lasting and others transient, and include: Last year's large crop of American cotton which enabled English spinners to stock their mills with cotton at eight to nine cents a pound; a scarcity of cotton goods caused by the short time of 1904 and the reopening of Asiatic markets by the peace of Portsmouth, giving the mills higher prices for goods, and, what is still better, large orders for future delivery on which the machinery could be run at the highest efficiency and lowest cost of production; a plentiful supply of skilled operatives at low wages; a large supply of capital at low rates of interest; and a command of the world's neutral markets for cotton goods.

Some of these conditions which have made possible the large profits noted above have been modified during the past few months. The cotton operatives of Lancashire have secured an advance of five per cent in wages; and the price of cotton has risen from 8½ to 10½ cents a pound. Thus the operation of the universal law of compensation has diverted a portion of the abnormal profits of the English cotton manufacturers to their operatives and the cotton planters of the South. — *Textile World Record*, November, 1905.

CENSUS OF FRANCE.

Consul-General Skinner, of Marseille, furnishes the following based on the report of the Minister of Commerce on births and deaths in France:

The official report of the French minister of commerce, dated November 3, 1905, sets forth that the excess of births over deaths reported in France for the year 1904 is 57,026, as against an excess in 1903 of 73,106. The diminution in the number of births is fairly general, extending to 56 departments out of 87. The increase in the number of deaths as compared with the number reported in 1903 is distributed in 41 departments out of 87. The minister concludes: "The situation of the country as regards increase of population is unsatisfactory, particularly if one compares the results established in France with those obtained in the principal European States." In a total of 818,229 children born in France in 1904, 71,735 were illegitimate, this proportion having been maintained without substantial change since 1894. The last census, in 1901, gave the total population of the country as 33,961,945.

A table is furnished showing the average excess of births over deaths per 10,000 inhabitants of the principal European countries. The following shows the excess of births for the periods 1891-1895, 1896-1900, and 1901-1903:

COUNTRIES.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS—		
	1891-1895	1896-1900	1901-1903
Austria, . . .	95	116	125
Belgium, . . .	88	109	113
France, . . .	1	13	19
Germany, . . .	130	147	149
Great Britain, . . .	117	116	115
Holland, . . .	133	150	155
Hungary, . . .	98	115	118
Italy, . . .	105	110	104
Norway, . . .	135	146	150
Sweden, . . .	108	108	108

A table is also furnished showing the amount of population in France for the 10 years ending with 1903. From this table it appears that the annual averages were as follows: Marriages, 292,747; divorces, 7,434; total children born, 846,246, of whom 431,748 were males and 414,498 were females. These figures do not include 40,744 stillborn children. The average annual deaths were 797,001, of which 413,954 were males and 383,047 females. The annual average excess of births was 49,245. For the year 1904 the excess of births was 57,026.

Technical Education in Belgium.

Technical, industrial, trade, commercial, and domestic science schools and courses, in Belgium, aided by government grants and subject to government inspection, numbered 602, on December 31, 1904, with an enrollment of 53,959 pupils and 3,225 teachers. All the schools are visited at least once a year by a general inspector of industrial and technical education, and the department of inspection gives advice regarding programs, progress of studies, expenses, and the appointment of teachers for the various institutions. For schools in which instruction is purely theoretical the government pays one-third of the expenses allowed, and for trade and manual training schools two-fifths. The government also bears one-half the expense for collections and models for the schools and for tools and machinery.

Government grants for technical education in 1904 amounted to about \$314,000.

Of the 602 schools and courses considered, 236 were for boys. These included 106 industrial schools and courses, 35 apprenticeship and technical courses in weaving, 24 apprenticeship courses in stone cutting, 59 technical schools and courses, 14 advanced schools, and 18 commercial and scientific courses. The schools and courses have all been established on private initiative as need of them has arisen, the role of the government being to give general supervision of instruction, allowing the promoters to choose the methods, experience having shown that such an arrangement gives excellent results. There are technical schools of all kinds and for all trades according to the necessities of various parts of the country, each suited to local usages and customs. Practical work is the foundation of the course in every case; considerable stress is laid upon mechanical drawing, and almost all the schools give some attention to the theory and technology of the trade taught. Both day and evening sessions are held; some of the courses are free, for others tuition is charged; sometimes the apprentices are paid for the useful work done by them; sometimes work for the pupils is supplied and paid for by associations of employers. The shops and schools do not attempt to produce perfect workmen, skill being acquired only with time and experience. The schools give the general knowledge necessary to the exercise of the trade or calling.

The 346 schools for girls include 282 schools and classes in domestic science, six apprenticeship shops, and 58 trade schools and courses. To the Belgians belongs the honor of having taken the initiative in practical organization of instruction in domestic science. The institution of schools of housekeeping was recommended by the Labor Commission in 1886 as an important means of bettering conditions of living for workingmen. The first schools of the kind were established in 1889. The housekeeping classes are attended by pupils from 12 to 14 years old; the schools by older girls. The practical work of the schools and classes covers arrangement and care of a house and furnishings; washing and ironing linen; cutting, making, and

repairing ordinary garments; cooking; and, in rural districts, care of a garden and farmyard. The theoretical courses offer lessons in hygiene and domestic economy, and the care of children and sick persons. Some of the schools give, also, courses in arithmetic, household accounts, and French or Flemish. The courses last from one year to four years according to the scope of the work done. In the trade schools, properly so called, very practical instruction is given in dressmaking and cutting, millinery, artificial flower making, embroidery, chinois decorating, book-keeping, dactylography, stenography, domestic economy, etc. The number of these schools has increased greatly within recent years.—*La Belgique, 1830-1905*. Issued by the *Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Brussels*, for the Exposition at Liege, 1905.

The British Motor Car Industry.

The British motor car industry, according to the *London Times*, although working to its utmost capacity and being unhampered by close profits or excessive competitions in prices, is unable to cope with the demands of the home market. The boom prophesied 10 years ago has now arrived. After careful inquiries made in the seats of the industry, the production for the nine months ending September 30, 1905, is estimated at 13,200 cars of all grades and sizes, and some 15,000 cycles. Taking the average selling price at the works as \$975 for cars and \$150 for cycles, this means that during nine months the turnover of the works has been \$12,870,000 in cars and \$2,250,000 in cycles, aggregating \$15,120,000. The total trade must be well over \$20,000,000, and this has been achieved in an industry which has yet to see its first decade. During the first nine months of 1905, the motor cars imported numbered 4,761, valued at \$6,047,619, and 1,395 motor cycles valued at \$222,496. Great Britain manufactured about 70 per cent of her requirements in this industry. There were also imported \$3,163,979 worth of "parts" of motor cars and cycles, so that the total import trade reached the large amount of \$9,431,095, showing that altogether about \$30,000,000 worth of motor cars and cycles changed hands in the British market during these nine months. The imports of the nine months of 1905 increased over the same period of 1904 about 17 per cent in finished cars and over 133 per cent in "parts." The average price of the imported car in 1904 was \$1,850; in 1905, \$2,112. The aggregate value of cars manufactured in 1904 increased about 25 per cent over 1903, and in 1905 increased nearly 35 per cent over 1904, yet the average selling price per car decreased about 30 per cent, showing that the British output is made up largely of the smaller and cheaper cars. The motor car exports amounted to \$1,038,523; the average value of exported cars was \$1,640.

Strikes and Lockouts in the Netherlands, 1905.

During the year 1905, there were reported in the Netherlands 126 strikes and lockouts, affecting 318 establishments. Nearly 6,700 employees were directly involved in the disputes and 4,800 others were forced into idleness. Twenty of the disputes resulted in success for the employees, 35 in success for the employers, and 51 in compromises; eight strikes were pending at the close of the year, and the results of the remaining 12 were not stated. Disagreement as to wages was the sole or most important cause of 69 strikes; dissatisfaction over hours of labor caused eight strikes; in 13 cases the cause was unknown, and the remaining 36 resulted from various causes, mainly

unsatisfactory shop rules or conditions of employment, or the discharge or employment of certain employees. In 75 cases organizations of workmen were involved, and in 21 cases the employers were organized.—*Tijdschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Nos. 12 and 13*. 's-Gravenhage, 1905.

Wine Crop of France.

The bureau of indirect taxes announces that the French wine crop of 1905 is fixed at 1,478,406,533.573 gallons, or a decrease of 265,536,417 gallons as compared with the crop of 1904, and an increase of 288,309,581 gallons as compared with the average of the last 10 years. Adding the crop of 184,919,350 gallons for Algeria, and 3,434,216,500 gallons for Corsica, the total production reached is 1,666,760,100 gallons. Decreases in production are reported principally from the departments growing large quantities of table wines, notably the Hérault, where there is a loss of 64,325,516.75 gallons as compared with 1904. According to alcoholic force, the wines of 1905 are thus subdivided:

SUBDIVISIONS.	GALLONS
Less than 11 degrees,	1,326,722,315.676
Eleven degrees,	115,588,866.123
More than 11 degrees,	36,095,411.774
TOTAL,	1,478,406,533.573

The value of the crop of 1905 is established by the Government at \$169,244,147. In this total the wines of superior quality, that is to say, wines the price of which to the farmer exceeds \$9.65 per 26.41705 gallons are comprised for \$15,292,400.50, corresponding to a quantity of 29,694,666.217 gallons, and the wines of ordinary quality for \$153,951,746.50, corresponding to a quantity of 1,448,711,867.345 gallons. The foregoing figures set forth by the Government fully confirm the common observation that the farmers, particularly in the south of France, who grow little else than cheap table wines, rarely exported, have not received cost for their crop, while the growers of the famous wines of more than 11 alcoholic degrees, and whose product is favorably known all over the world have, as usual, profited handsomely.—*Consul-General Skinner, Marseille. Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 2478*.

Technical Overtraining, Germany.

Remarkable Results of Extending Education.

Consul Harris, of Mannheim, Germany, says the German Empire is rapidly building up a class of men for whom it has no employment at fair wages and for whom the demand does not increase as fast as the supply. He cites the opinion of a writer in a leading paper of Mannheim to the effect that technical education in the Empire has been carried far beyond the power to utilize it. The consul writes:

The question of erecting a school for the building trades in Mannheim being at present under discussion, a prominent constructing engineer has contributed an article to a leading newspaper of the city, in which he aims to show that technical education in Germany has gone beyond actual needs. He contrasts the number of those taking such training with the number in other professions, and concludes that the ranks of the technically trained are at present much overcrowded. The following extracts from his article will be of interest. The term "technical high school" used in the article is peculiar to the German

school system, and represents the highest grade of technical schools in Germany, of which there are at present ten in the Empire.

Number of Students.

The number of those studying in the technical high schools in Germany in the winter of 1890-91 was 5,432 and in the winter of 1904-05 15,866, or, in other words, there was an increase of about 200 per cent. On the other hand, the number studying theology in Prussia in the winter of 1887-88 was 2,713, and in the winter of 1903-04, 1,005, or a falling off of almost one-third. The number of medical students in Prussia in the Summer of 1887 was 5,168 and in the winter of 1903-04, 3,020, a falling off of almost one-half. In the scientific technical branches of the departments of philosophy in the advanced schools (as the universities), which, as shown by experience, prepare a large percentage of technically trained students, the number of such students in the winter of 1901-02 was 1,100, and in the winter of 1903-04, 3,015. It thus appears that there is a rapid increase in the technically trained that casts into the shade the well-known enormous increase in those trained in legal studies, which in 1889-90 amounted to 2,925 and in 1903-04 to 6,345. From the latter ranks also, it is not to be overlooked, come many of those holding official positions in industrial undertakings.

Conditions in Middle-class Schools.

Similar conditions are to be noted in the middle and lower technical schools. Thus, in the 22 schools for the building trades belonging to or receiving aid from Prussia, the number of students in the winter of 1902-03 was 4,251 and in the winter of 1903-04 was 5,077, an increase of 20 per cent in a single year. For a period of ten years this increase would amount to 200 per cent. The number of special schools in the metal industries belonging to or supported by Prussia in 1891 was nine; in the winter of 1903-04 it was 19, an increase of 110 per cent. The number of students in attendance in 1891 was 755, and in the winter of 1903-04 it was 3,010, an increase of 300 per cent. This number is equaled, if not exceeded, by those attending private technical schools. In Saxony, which plays almost the part of an incubator of middle-grade technical students, the number of schools for machine construction in 1884 was two, with 524 students. In 1902 there were six schools, with 2,687 pupils, an increase of 200 per cent in schools and 410 per cent in pupils. The number of schools for the building trades in 1885 was five, with 469 pupils, and in 1902 it was 10, with 1,342 pupils, or an increase of 100 per cent in schools and 185 per cent in pupils.

Effect upon Wages.

It is apparent that the increase in numbers in the technical ranks has gone far beyond the demand — 200 per cent against about 50 per cent on the average. The consequence of this overproduction in technical resources is a constantly diminishing rate of wages, as the law of supply and demand applies here as elsewhere. Wage statistics, which were compiled from inquiries made of 20,000 members of the German technical association and which were presented in the Reichstag by Dr. Heinz Potthoff, a member, show the following picture: Almost one-fourth of all city and other trained appointees receive a salary under 1,800 marks (\$428.40) per year, 35 per cent receive from 1,800 to 2,400 marks (\$428.40 to \$571.20), only 24 per

cent receive from 2,400 to 3,000 marks (\$571.20 to \$714), and only 19 per cent receive over 3,000 marks (\$714). It is to be noted that among those considered was a large number of office men who are engaged with public officials, which gives to the total a more favorable aspect, because among officials so employed a rate of salary from 2,100 marks (\$499.80) to 2,700 marks (\$642.60) generally prevails.

From all this it appears that for an increase of technical resources and schools there is at present no pressing demand. There is an increased and, as it were, artificially created proletariat, and the various industries are not in a position to pay for these superfluous powers. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports*, No. 2477.

Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1905.

The fatal industrial accidents in Canada during 1905 numbered 931, the largest number of deaths occurring among those engaged in railway service, of whom 216 lost their lives, a decrease of 57 compared with the previous year. Next in numerical importance come those engaged in the agricultural industry, of whom 135 were killed, as compared with 110 in 1904. There were 101 fatalities among those engaged in navigation, 75 in lumbering, 70 in mining, 69 in metal trades, and 58 among those engaged in unskilled labor. In the other trades and industries there were comparatively few fatalities.

The non-fatal industrial accidents occurring during 1905 numbered 2,414, against 2,095 in 1904. The greatest number of accidents was in the metal trades, in which there were 439, a decrease of 53 as compared with the previous year. There were 341 persons injured in the railway service, 155 in lumbering, 201 in the building trades, 136 in mining, 139 in wood-working trades, 150 in general transportation industries, and 141 in unskilled labor. In no other class of industry did the number exceed 85. — *The Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Canada*, January, 1905.

Trade Disputes in Canada, 1905.

There was a large decrease in the number of labor disputes in Canada in 1905 (87) compared with 103 in 1904, and 160 in 1903. The number of work people involved was somewhat greater than in 1904, there being 16,127 in 1905 against 15,665 in the preceding year. Of the total number involved in 1905, 12,191 were directly concerned and 4,138 indirectly. The total working-days lost in 1905 aggregated 284,140, a slight increase as compared with the year 1904, during which year the total time lost was 278,956 working days.

As to trades affected we find the building industry with the largest number of disputes (19), followed by the metal working industry with 13, mining with 12, and clothing with 11. Of the 87 disputes which began during 1905 the demand for increase in wages was the cause of 30, to resist reduction in wages eight, while the question of wages in some form entered into the cause of 46 disputes.

Regarding methods of settlement, 41 were ended through negotiations between the parties concerned, two were settled through the friendly mediation of the Department of Labour, and one through the mediation of the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration of Quebec. The remaining disputes ended without any negotiations. Thirty-seven disputes were settled in favor of the employers, 24 in favor of the employees, and in 15 cases compromises were reached. — *The Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Canada*, January, 1906.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

The following issues of the annual reports of this Department remain in print and will be forwarded when requested, upon receipt of the price set against each Part and bound volume.

Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1893. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. This report contains a special report on Unemployment, and Labor Chronology for the year 1893; this latter will be mailed separately for 5 cents.

1894. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Compensation in Certain Occupations of Graduates of Colleges for Women (postage 5 c.); II. Distribution of Wealth (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1894 (postage 5 c.).

1895. Bound in cloth, postage 25 cents. Contains, I. Relation of the Liquor Traffic to Pauperism, Crime, and Insanity; II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, first part (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1895 (postage 5 c.).

1896. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Social and Industrial Changes in the County of Barnstable (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, second part (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1896 (postage 5 c.).

1897. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Comparative Wages and Prices, 1860-1897 (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, third part (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1897 (postage 5 c.).

1898. Bound in cloth, postage 25 cents. Contains, I. Sunday Labor (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, fourth part (postage 15 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1898 (postage 5 c.).

1899. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Changes in Conducting Retail Trade in Boston Since 1874 (postage 5 c.); II. Labor Chronology for 1899 (postage 10 c.).

1900. Bound in cloth, postage 25 cents. Contains, I. Population of Massachusetts in 1900; II. The Insurance of Workingmen (postage 10 c.); III. Graded Prices, 1816-1891 (postage 15 c.).

1901. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Labor Chronology for 1900 (postage 5 c.); II. Labor Chronology for 1901 (postage 5 c.); III. Prices and Cost of Living, 1872-1902 (postage 5 c.); IV. Labor Laws (postage 5 c.).

1902. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Report to the Legislature; II. Labor Chronology for 1902; III. Mercantile Wages and Salaries (postage 5 c.); IV. Sex in Industry (postage 5 c.).

1903. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents.

Contains, I. Race in Industry (postage 5 c.); II. Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries (postage 5 c.); III. Social and Industrial Condition of the Negro in Massachusetts (postage 5 c.); IV. Labor and Industrial Chronology for 1903 (postage 5 c.).

1904. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Actual Weekly Earnings (postage 5 c.); II. Causes of High Prices (postage 5 c.); III. Labor and Industrial Chronology for 1904 (postage 5 c.).

Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures.

Publication begun in 1886, but all volumes previous to 1892 are now out of print. Each volume contains comparisons, for identical establishments, between two or more years as to Capital Devoted to Production, Goods Made and Work Done, Stock and Materials Used, Persons Employed, Wages Paid, Time in Operation, and Proportion of Business Done. The Industrial Chronology which forms a Part of each report up to and including the year 1902 presents an Industrial Chronology by Towns and Industries. Beginning with the year 1903, the Industrial Chronology is combined with that for Labor under the title of Labor and Industrial Chronology and forms a part of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor. Beginning with the year 1904, the Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures has been discontinued as a separate volume and now forms a part of the Report on Labor.

The volumes now remaining in print are given below, the figures in parentheses indicating the amount of postage needed to secure them:

1892 (15 c.); **1893** (15 c.); **1894** (15 c.); **1895** (15 c.); **1896** (10 c.); **1897** (10 c.); **1898** (15 c.), contains also a historical report on the Textile Industries; **1899** (10 c.); **1900** (10 c.); **1901** (10 c.), contains also a five year comparison on Manufactures, 1895-1900; **1902** (10 c.); **1903** (10 c.).

Special Reports.

A Manual of Distributive Co-operation—1885 (postage 5 c.).

Reports of the Annual Convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in America—1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905 (postage 5 cents each).

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

Labor Bulletins.

These Bulletins contain a large variety of interesting and pertinent matter on the Social and Industrial Condition of the Workingman, together with leading articles on the Condition of Employment, Earnings, etc. The following numbers are the only ones now remaining in print and will be forwarded upon receipt of five cents each to cover the cost of postage.

No. 14, May, 1900. Free Public Employment Offices—Employment and Unemployment in the Boot and Shoe and Paper Industries—Legislation affecting Hours of Labor—Quarterly Review of Employment and Earnings: Ending April 30, 1900—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 24, November, 1902. Review of Employment and Earnings for six months ending October 31, 1902—Quarterly Record of Strikes—Classes Occupied in Massachusetts Manufactures—Labor Organizations in Massachusetts.

No. 29, January, 1904. Eight-hour Day—Licensing of Barbers—Early Closing and Half-holiday Laws of Australasia—Industrial Studies, Proprietors—Palaces for the People—Quarterly Record of Strikes.

No. 30, March, 1904. National Trades Association—Massachusetts-born Living in Other States—Industrial Betterments—A Partial Religious Canvass of Boston—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Child Labor—Bi-monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts—Prices of Certain Articles of Food in Toronto, Canada, and Massachusetts—Industrial Agreements—Labor Legislation in Other States and Foreign Countries—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 31, May, 1904. City Labor in Massachusetts—Review of Employment and Earnings for Six Months ending April 30, 1904—Average Retail Prices in 17 Cities—Bi-monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts—Editorial, Rev. Jesse H. Jones—Industrial Agreements—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Open and Closed Shop—Labor Legislation in Other States and Foreign Countries—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor in the United States and Massachusetts—Net Profits of Labor and Capital—The Inheritance Tax—Absence after Pay Day—Pay of Navy Yard Workmen—Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1904—Industrial Agreements—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Eight-hour Workday—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and Gen-

eral Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 34, December, 1904. Increases in the Cost of Production—Review of Employment and Earnings for Six Months ending October 31, 1904—Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Ending October 31, 1904—Strike of Cotton Operatives in Fall River—Average Retail Prices, April and October, 1904—Absence after Pay Day, No. 2—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Co-operation—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Industrial Agreements—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts—Index to Labor Bulletins of the year 1904, Nos. 29 to 34, inclusive.

No. 35, March, 1905. Wage Earner and Education, The—Free Employment Offices—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Trade Schools and Manual Training Schools—Legislation Regulating and Prohibiting the Employment of Women and Children in the United States—Bulletins of Bureaus of Labor—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Industrial Agreements—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 36, June, 1905. Tramps and Vagrants. Census of 1905—The Loom System—Weekly Day of Rest—Wages and Hours of Labor on Public Works—The Census Enumerators of 1905—Average Retail Prices, October and April—Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Six Months ending April 30, 1905—Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1905—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Profit Sharing—Industrial Agreements—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 37, September, 1905. The Work of the Bureau—Earnings of Cotton-mill Operatives—Old-age Pensions—Industrial Agreements—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Bakers' Ten-hour Law Unconstitutional—Statistical Abstracts—Trade Union Directory of Massachusetts for 1905.

No. 39, January, 1906. Massachusetts Immigrants—Alcohol in the Trades—Legislation Affecting Hours of Labor and Employment of Women and Children—The Enforcement of the Massachusetts Compulsory Education Law—The National Civic Federation—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Immigration—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

